

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 23,708

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1975

Established 1887

Socialist Leader In Portugal Ends Truce With Reds

LISBON, May 7 (UPI)—Socialist leader Mario Soares broke his party's one-day truce with the Communists today by accusing them of using intimidation and political manipulation to gain power in key sectors.

In a Lisbon suburb, a mob lynched a man after five persons were wounded in a gunfight. Soares said that the crowd tried to hang a second man from a lamp post in Cascais, but that he was saved by a company of marines supported by armored cars. The outburst of social tension came as a surge of strikes broke out across the country. One of them closed virtually all hotels and eating establishments, forcing tourists to make their own beds and go without food for 24 hours.

Bid by Franco Held a Factor In Ford Visit

Spanish Chief Seeks Talks on Bases Pact

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, May 7 (WP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco persuaded President Ford to visit Spain after this month's NATO chiefs of state meeting for a discussion of wide differences over renewing the Spanish bases agreement with the United States. Informal sources said yesterday.

While Spain is eager to continue its military relationship with the United States, "we are not in the mood for just another piece of paper," a senior official said.

The Spanish bases are considered vital to Western defense, particularly the U.S. nuclear submarine base at Rota in southern Spain.

Spanish officials, from Gen. Franco on down, are said to feel that the United States must recognize that Spain has been a faithful ally and that, following the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia and the political changes in Greece, Turkey, and Portugal, the bilateral relationship must be sharply upgraded to reflect present power realities in Europe and the Mediterranean area.

"At the Summit," Spanish sources said, that this will be the thrust of Gen. Franco's pitch when he meets Mr. Ford during the President's May 31-June 1 visit to Madrid. The Spanish chief of state reportedly pressed Mr. Ford to stop in Spain to review problems that only the two chiefs of state can consider "at the summit."

The sources said that before Gen. Franco issued his invitation, Mr. Ford had signaled that he would like to stop in Madrid after the May 29-30 NATO meeting in Brussels for talks with Gen. Franco.

Gen. Franco invited the President upon learning that negotiations on the bases were proceeding so badly that they might not be finished by September, when the present agreement expires.

Spain is pre-Arab and has successfully refused to allow the United States to use the bases here to resupply Israel. It does not recognize Israel and there are no indications of a policy change.

Hardened Stance
A hardened Spanish position has become clear after four months of bilateral negotiations here and in Washington. The two countries, sources said, are far apart on the following:

- Reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain by ending U.S. use of Torrejon Air Force Base, the big U.S.-Spanish facility on Madrid's outskirts, and giving up deactivated Moron Air Force Base.

- A mutual security treaty.
- Modern military hardware for the Spanish armed forces.
- Contracts to manufacture U.S. weapons and components in Spain under licensing arrangements.

Colorful official Spanish attitudes toward the United States and a new bases agreement are such related matters as U.S. support of Morocco in Rabat's dispute with Spain over the Spanish Sahara and U.S. refusal to back Spain's case against Britain for the return of Gibraltar. Gen. Franco, 82, who sees the end of his 36 years of authoritative rule approaching, would like to see these problems settled with U.S. help before he leaves the scene.

Thorny Issue
Another thorny issue involves U.S. strategy to link NATO to Spain, which has been excluded from the Western alliance because of Gen. Franco's association with the Axis powers in World War II.

Reflecting the view of the military, the air minister has declared publicly that Spain is not interested in joining NATO. The military also resents U.S. efforts to structure a "backdoor" NATO association through a joint

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



CALIFORNIA, HERE THEY COME—Cambodian refugees waiting for a charter flight to take them from Utopia Air Base in Thailand to relocation centers in California. They are some of 1,000 evacuated under U.S. auspices.

Substantial Numbers Arriving

Vietnam Refugees Encountering Rebuffs in Asia

BANGKOK, May 7 (AP)—A

week after the fall of the Saigon government, thousands of South Vietnamese refugees who escaped in fishing and naval vessels are arriving in substantial numbers in Thailand, Hong Kong, Guam, and the Philippines seeking a new start in life. They have not always been greeted warmly.

About 20,000 evacuees arrived at the U.S. base at Subic Bay in the Philippines today in a convoy of 26 South Vietnamese Navy vessels, which U.S. officials immediately declared property of the United States.

U.S. Navy officers boarded each ship in international waters and took over title, apparently in an attempt to satisfy a demand of

ernments to send them back to Vietnam but both the Saigon and the Hanoi governments refused to take them.

In Hong Kong, where 3,750 South Vietnamese refugees arrived Sunday aboard a Danish freighter, Danish shipping officials and the Hong Kong government refused responsibility for the refugees.

The freighter, the Clara

Maersk, rescued the refugees from their sinking ship in the South China Sea a week ago.

U.S. State Department spokesman Robert Anderson had said earlier that the rescued refugees "are, in the first instance, the responsibility of the Danish freighter and in the second instance, the responsibility of the authorities in Hong Kong."

A Hong Kong Immigration of-

ficial refused direct responsibility for the refugees and said that they were "the responsibility of the world community."

In Agaña, Guam, 5,500 South Vietnamese refugees arrived yesterday on a 21,000-ton freighter, part of 9,000 who had originally boarded the ship a week ago off the island of Phu Quoc.

The captain of the U.S. Navy-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The West German ship Munsterland transiting the Suez Canal after an eight-year delay.

Two Ships Trapped in 1967 Leave Suez Canal

ISMAILIA, Egypt, May 7 (UPI).

Two West German cargo ships, trapped in the Suez Canal since the Arab-Israeli war eight years ago, steamed through the waterway today.

The Munsterland, at 8,965 tons the largest ship to use the waterway since the 1967 war closed it, slipped into the canal's middle channel at dawn and arrived in Port Said harbor on the Mediterranean nearly seven hours later. Behind the Munsterland came the 8,556-ton Nordwind.

The West German vessels are the only ones among the 14 stranded cargo ships in the canal able to make the 80-mile journey from the Great Bitter Lake to Port Said under their own power. The others will be towed out in pairs, at two or three-day intervals starting Friday, said Mashhour Ahmed Mashhour, the chairman of the Suez Canal Authority.

West German officials said the two ships would proceed immediately to Hamburg.

Asked how safe the international waterway was following year-long, four-nation mine-and-wreck-clearing operations, Mr. Mashhour said: "The Suez Canal is the cleanest waterway in the world. It is completely clear of ordnance and all explosives."

New toll charges for vessels using the canal will be announced before the end of this month "probably sometime between May 16 and 20," a Suez Canal Authority spokesman said.

Saigon Relaxed As New Regime Becomes Visible

The following dispatch is from Reuters correspondent Bernard Edinger, who has been in Saigon since the city fell to Communist forces last Wednesday. Press communications with the outside world were reopened today.

SAIGON, May 7 (Reuters)—About 30,000 people gathered before the Independence Palace today to celebrate the surrender of South Vietnam one week ago and to mark the 21st anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu. Standing on the palace balcony under a giant portrait of the late Ho Chi Minh, the 11-member military management committee that now rules Saigon addressed a colorful crowd waving banners and flags of the National Liberation Front.

The main speaker, Gen. Tran Van Tra, the committee president, said today's rally marked the emergence into the open of the new authorities who have been moving Saigon back toward normal life in the last week. Shops—with the exception of those owned by Vietnamese who fled with the Americans—were open and Saigon's streets bustled with activity.

The rally at Independence Palace, where Duong Van (Big) Minh handed over South Vietnam's unconditional surrender last Wednesday after only two days in office, was carefully planned.

Unlike the first small but spontaneous demonstrations that followed the fall of the city, today's gathering brought in high school students as early as last night and worker and other groups throughout the early morning.

Communications Restored
The demonstration also coincided with the resuming of communications with the outside world after a week-long blackout, during which foreign newsmen were able to work normally and travel freely in and around Saigon but not able to send stories.

The week since the old regime capitulated is said to have been filled with contacts between the newly arrived authorities and local leaders, generally neutralists, to create a government of reconciliation along the lines laid down by the 1973 Paris peace accords.

But reporters have not been able to make any serious contacts to verify this. Reports were only told today by press officers of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, who

Last 2 Marines To Die in War Left Behind

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—The bodies of the last two U.S. Marines killed in Vietnam were left behind in that country, Defense Department officials said today.

Officials said they did not bring out the bodies of Marine Cpl. Charles McMahon Jr. and Lance Cpl. Darwin L. Judge, who were killed April 28 while they stood guard duty at Tan Son Nhut Airport near Saigon before the final evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese.

They did not say why the bodies were abandoned, but said an explanation would be made later.

have appeared in the last 48 hours, that their stories could be sent abroad.

The main post office was open for a few hours today to let newsmen send dispatches, which they were asked to write only in English or French and submit in duplicate.

The approximately 120 reporters from 12 countries still in Saigon have worked altogether normally and moved about without hindrance. Technical reasons were cited to explain why stories could not be filed.

After decades of war, the new authorities on Monday urged the population to destroy the primary symbols of the old regime.

The statue of two soldiers standing in threatening posture, which faced the National Assembly building, was pulled down (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

According to His Successor

Lon Nol Reportedly Given \$1-Million Bribe to Get Out

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif.

May 7 (AP)—Sai Kham Khoy, the last President of Cambodia, said today that his government bribed former President Lon Nol with \$1 million to get him to leave the country.

"Lon Nol was so strong, he had all the military and civil power, but he was a sick man," Mr. Khoy said.

"If he had remained there, it would have been too difficult to put anything into effect to defend the country," he added.

The bribe was made in American money, Mr. Khoy said, without specifying where the cash was obtained.

Mr. Lon Nol left Cambodia about a week before the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge on April 17. He fled to Hawaii where he bought a house. Mr. Khoy succeeded Mr. Lon Nol in the presidency and later was

evacuated from Phnom Penh with departing Americans.

Mr. Lon Nol was not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Khoy spoke to newsmen after his arrival with nearly 300 other Cambodians at the refugee processing center at this Marine base.

The former president said that he had participated in the decision and "it was a good buy." Asked if he was bitter that Mr. Lon Nol was given \$1 million and that he himself wound up in a refugee camp with apparently nothing, Mr. Khoy replied that he did not ask for any gifts and that he was not bitter.

"I don't think about it," he told newsmen. "It doesn't make any difference to me."

He said that Mr. Lon Nol did not name the price he wanted for resigning but that the amount

• Second group of refugees from Phnom Penh reported nearing Thai border. Page 2.

Despite Violent Origin

Iraq's Regime Gains World Respectability

By Jim Hoagland

BAGHDAD, May 7 (WP)—It is 16 years since Saddam Hussein sprayed a dozen machine-gun bullets into the limousine of the Iraqi President at the time, Abdul Karim Kassam, and then, bleeding from a bullet wound, fled the scene of the botched assassination attempt. In that time, he has struggled to the top of the Arab world's most secretive and domestically feared government.

Mr. Hussein, deputy chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, is now emerging as a power on the Arab scene and in world oil circles. In seven years, he has become the acknowledged leader of the village clan and the covert Baath party apparatus that are creating a new and still changing Iraq in their own authoritarian image.

It is an Iraq with ambitions to become one of the Arab world's largest oil producers and to push other states to gain control over "Arab oil for the

Arabs." In the words of its leaders, Mr. Hussein, who functions as the country's premier, is determined to use Iraq's successful seizure of the nation's oil fields from Western companies in 1972 and 1973 to build a new Iraqi nationalism.

An aura of international respectability and internal stability is settling on the Baath regime that ousted 11 Iraqis accused of being Israeli agents from lamp posts in Baghdad's main square in 1970.

Executions and torture of suspected subversives continue, but they are carried out secretly now. The new concern for the Baath image runs through a remarkably frank party report recently published here in English, which defends the 1970 executions as "a big national demonstration... that a real and patriotic, firm and competent authority ruled the country."

Even critics concede that firmness has worked. The Baath regime is the most "stable" in Iraq's recent coup-littered

history, an Iraqi said: "At least this government has been in power long enough to carry out decisions, however drastic they seem. Iraq needs an iron hand," he added.

Mr. Hussein has just successfully brought down the hard-fought Kurdish rebellion and has kept his army from taking reprisals against the Kurds. His personal diplomacy has paved the way for reconciliation with another oil power, neighboring Iran, and has produced overtures from Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Shrewdness and a reputation for extraordinary personal bravery have sparked Mr. Hussein's rise from being a street gunman for the party to becoming a suave, internationally-known leader.

But despite successes abroad, trust is still a scarce commodity at home. Power is confined to a set of tight concentric circles of men of lower middle class or peasant origins who have suddenly made it big and who will go to any lengths to stay on top.



Saddam Hussein

The circles begin in the dusty, drab town of Tikrit, where Mr. Hussein was born 38 years ago. His clan from this town of 30,000 inhabitants, located between Baghdad and Mosul, are

Kissinger Says Quitting Now Would Be Disservice to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Reuters)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said that he would not be doing the United States a service if he resigned now.

"Selfishly, it might have been better if I had left sooner," he said in a television interview.

"Right now, in these circumstances, to leave in a period of turmoil when people are looking for a sense of direction and when foreign nations are watching us, I think it would not be a service to this country if I left as long as the President has confidence in me and asks me to stay."

"If I ever questioned that, I would leave very quickly and without any difficulty."

In a pre-recorded interview for broadcast tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger defended his record over the past 1 1/2 years as White House adviser and secretary of state.

Mr. Kissinger said that U.S. domestic problems were mainly to blame for his foreign policy

setbacks. He said that it was probably an overstatement to say that his personal style of diplomacy had not worked.

"If you look at what has been done over the last 6 1/2 years with China, with the Soviet Union, in energy, in food, in getting our troops out of Vietnam and our prisoners back and in starting the process toward peace in the Middle East, I do not think it is correct to say that our foreign policy has not worked."

"Most of our setbacks, many of our setbacks, have been caused by domestic problems," he said.

Bonn, Berlin Visits

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Mr. Kissinger is planning to visit Bonn and Berlin May 20-21, authoritative sources reported today. Plans are still tentative and they call for Mr. Kissinger to deliver a speech in Berlin, the sources said.

Without Money-Figure

House Subcommittee Votes Ford's Refugee Aid Request

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI).—President Ford's aid request for up to 150,000 Indochinese refugees was unanimously approved tonight by the House Immigration Subcommittee.

The full House Judiciary Committee plans to vote on the measure tomorrow night, clearing the way for House action next week.

The bill approved by the subcommittee contains no money figures, but President Ford has estimated that \$507 million would be the cost of the programs it would authorize.

An amendment by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., to write in a \$507 million limit was rejected, 4-3.

Called Unrealistic
"My concern," said subcommittee chairman Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., one of the opponents of the amendment, "is that the situation is changing so rapidly that any figure would be unrealistic."

Rep. Holtzman said that she had no intention of limiting whatever money is needed to transport and care for the refugees, but simply wanted to require that any spending above \$507 million would have to get new approval from Congress.

After the President told Republican leaders yesterday that resistance to the resettlement program was "shocking and amazing," he said at a nationally televised news conference last night that he had been encouraged by indications of support for the project.

Despite the House unit's approval, there were some signs that Mr. Ford may not get all of the \$507 million he requested.

"I imagine the Senate would approve part of the money," Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the Democratic whip, said today. "But I personally would not approve the full amount." He declared that Mr. Ford's request would give each refugee aid amounting to \$3,000 each added: "That is too much money."

Ford Reassures Allies in Meeting 3 Prime Ministers

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—President Ford assured three British Commonwealth Prime Ministers today that the fall of South Vietnam "has in no way weakened the U.S. resolve to stand by its allies and friends in Asia and elsewhere."

Mr. Ford gave the assurances in separate meetings with Harold Wilson of Britain, Gough Whitlam of Australia and Wallace Rowling of New Zealand.

Mr. Wilson said after his meeting with Mr. Ford that Britain and the other allies in Western Europe are "fully confident that the United States will honor its obligations."

Elaborating on comments which Mr. Ford made last night in a news conference, press secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford is assessing U.S. relations in the Pacific. He said Mr. Ford intended in his news conference to reaffirm the U.S. commitments to South Korea and Taiwan. But, he said, "the mention of commitments to Taiwan does not represent any shift in policy toward Peking."

"There is absolutely not any change in policy toward China," he said.

Russia Pardons Many Criminals

MOSCOW, May 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union declared an amnesty today that will free thousands of common criminals from the nation's jails and prison camps.

A decree marking the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II said the government would release from imprisonment nearly everyone with a good war record.

The announcement excluded "particularly dangerous state criminals," Western diplomats said, and meant, as in past amnesties, that political prisoners would be excluded from the release.

Sources in the House International Relations Committee said that \$382 million would fill the immediate needs of the refugee program.

Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the Judiciary panel, testified at a hearing by the subcommittee today that the bill is "legislation of the highest priority" and should be passed.

"When this country forgets its immigrant heritage and turns its back on the oppressed and homeless, we will indeed have written into the American dream," Rep. Rodino declared.

Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., a subcommittee member, thanked Rep. Rodino for his statement, \$124 Million Left

James Wilson, deputy director of the refugee program, told the subcommittee that \$85.5 million of the \$98 million available for refugees has been spent and the rest was expected to run out by the end of the week.

If the money runs out, an aide testified, the government can continue to provide food and other essentials but cannot contract for more air transportation or large quantities of food or medical supplies.

Although the Senate appears to be more of a hurdle for the bill than the House, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., predicted today that Congress "will approve what it takes" to care for the refugees, and added: "I think the Senate is going to move this bill very fast."

Meanwhile, Labor Secretary John Dunlop said today that officials have started interviewing Vietnamese at the three refugee-processing centers to evaluate their education, skills and interests. He said a computerized job bank will be used "to see if there are jobs that could be filled" by the refugees.

President Ford formally declared today the end of "the Vietnam era." His proclamation ended wartime veterans' benefits for new military recruits.

GI Bill Cutoff

At the same time, he sent to Congress legislation to establish June 30 as the final date on which enlistment in the military could qualify an individual for educational benefits under the GI Bill.

"America is no longer at war," Mr. Ford said in a statement issued at the White House. "The time has now come to terminate wartime benefits for 'the new peacekeeping generation.'"

The presidential proclamation, issued two years after the withdrawal of American combat forces from Vietnam and a week after the fall of Saigon, bars such benefits as burial allowances and death pensions for individuals enlisting in the armed services after 1975.

Mr. Ford said that the action would save \$1.5 billion over the next five years without limiting the benefits due about 7 million Americans who served in the Vietnam war.

At the United Nations headquarters in New York, the U.S. government agreed today to consider Communist requests for humanitarian aid to South Vietnam but said that it would not assist in rebuilding North Vietnam's economy.

\$25 Billion Went To U.S. Charities In 1974, a Record

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT).—Despite the troubled economy, Americans gave more than \$25 billion to charitable organizations last year—a record amount, according to the American Association of Fund-Raising Councils Inc.

This was an increase of \$1.7 billion, or 7.4 per cent, above the amount given in 1973.

Nevertheless, some charities reported that giving had not kept up with increased costs and the greater needs of people in times of high unemployment. The increase in giving was about 3.6 per cent below the approximately 11 per cent cost-of-living increase in 1974.

As usual, churches and religious organizations brought in by far the largest amount: \$10.85 billion.



Worker passing the debris of tornado-destroyed homes.

Tornadoes Strike Omaha, Killing 3

OMAHA, Nebraska, May 7 (UPI).—Tornadoes struck at least six times and tore a wide swath through two populous Omaha areas yesterday, leaving three dead and at least 100 persons injured.

It was the worst tornado disaster in this city of nearly 400,000

since 1913, when an Easter Sunday twister killed 94 persons.

City officials estimated that at least 500 homes were destroyed and that at least 1,000 homes were "badly damaged."

Several persons were arrested for looting.

McGovern and Castro Meet, Agree Embargo Must End

HAVANA, May 7 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern said today he and Premier Fidel Castro agreed that "inevitably" the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba would be lifted.

Sen. McGovern met until midnight with Mr. Castro, Vice Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Foreign Minister Raul Roa for a wide-ranging exchange on U.S.-Cuban relations.

The South Dakota Democrat, the third U.S. senator to visit Cuba since the United States broke off relations in 1961, said he had gone into a scheduled meeting with Mr. Rodriguez and Mr. Roa, and by a "pleasant surprise" Mr. Castro joined the session.

He said he would meet again with Mr. Castro for more substantive talks.

Mr. McGovern said he came away from the meeting with the strong impression that the total economic blockade of Cuba, imposed in 1963, "has been very difficult" for Cuba, and the Castro government is anxious for it to be lifted.

Mr. Castro and his associates, the senator said, "have a feeling that inevitably a change will come" that will restore trade and later diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Once the boycott is lifted, he said, all other friction points such as the release of U.S. prisoners and the compensation for U.S. property expropriated after the revolution, can be negotiated.

The senator said he believed there were nine Americans "who were involved in activities against the government" and would be considered political prisoners. He said there were other Americans apparently being held on drug-related or other nonpolitical charges.

Mr. Rodriguez told Sen. McGovern that there had been numerous assassination attempts against Mr. Castro.

The Cubans "have the conviction that the CIA was involved" in some of them, Sen. McGovern said. He did not elaborate.

On the trade embargo, Sen. McGovern said his primary interest was "to get on with it" in searching for ways to remove the blockade.

Sen. McGovern said he expected to go into specifics on how to achieve the objective in further talks with Mr. Castro.

"In due course," he said, the United States "will see that it would be in our own interest to remove the trade barrier."

During the first meeting with the Cuban officials, Sen. McGovern said he sensed that they felt their agreement to cooperate

with the United States in avoiding hijackings was "a clear signal" that Havana was moving toward normal relations with Washington. They seemed disappointed that the United States had not responded with concrete steps on the sanctions.

"The Cubans have no sanctions against us. It's a one-way street," he said.

The senator said much of his first visit with Mr. Castro turned into a talk about Sen. McGovern's background. Mr. Castro expressed interest in the 1972 presidential campaign in which the senator said with a smile, Mr. Castro commented that he was "disappointed in the outcome."

Sen. McGovern lost to Richard Nixon.

The McGovern visit has been accorded low-key attention in the Cuban media. Gramma, the Havana daily, carried only a brief front-page article on the senator's arrival Monday and nothing since. A brief mention of the visit was broadcast on the Cuban radio.

Most of his visit has been devoted to agricultural and educational showcases. In addition to being a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he is a senior member of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Dutch Kidnap-Slayer Gets 20 Years in Jail

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 7 (Reuters).—A 30-year-old metalworker was sentenced to 20 years' jail today for kidnaping and murdering a millionaire's young daughter last August.

Eddie van Laar strangled Caroline Pessers, 5, daughter of a cigar manufacturer, after demanding a ransom of 100,000 guilders (\$41,600).

Airlines to Drop Dollar, Pound As Base in Calculating Fares

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 7 (NYT).—The international airlines announce yesterday plans to abandon the U.S. dollar and the British pound for calculating passenger fares and cargo rates and to use instead the International Monetary Fund yardstick known as the Special Drawing Right.

The action, which requires government approval and may take two years to put into effect, was taken at a meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Nice.

The move was intended to introduce an element of stability in the airline fare situation, which has been subjected to sharp fluctuations as a result of rapidly changing currency values since the dollar was devalued in 1971.

Oil-producing countries have been considering similar moves to provide a more stable base for their income. As has been the case with airline fares, oil prices have been based on dollars and pounds.

The action by the airlines signifies the shift that has taken place in the international standing of the world's two leading currencies over the last half-dozen years.

"No One Currency"
"It is not a move against the dollar per se," said Gordon Rudnick, an association official. "But in the present international cur-

rency system, no one currency is capable of being used as an international yardstick."

Changes in the international financial power structure since World War II, with greater influence now carried by Western Europe and Japan, are among the fundamental reasons for the modification of the currency standards.

The Special Drawing Right represents a basket of 16 currencies. It was created by the IMF to ease the world from a dollar standard and at the same time prevent the resurrection of gold as the centerpiece for the monetary system.

The SDR forms a single unit of account or standard for calculating monetary values. Its 16 currencies come from the most powerful non-Communist industrial countries.

The currencies are weighted into the international account on the basis of the overall economic influence of each nation. If the dollar were weak, this would tend to reduce the value of the account. But if the dollar were weak and the German mark, Japanese yen and the French franc were strong, the overall effect on the value of the account would be neutral.

It is this element of stability that the air carriers and oil-producing countries are looking for.

Senate Unit Tightening Its Secrecy

Investigators of CIA Adopt Agency's Rule

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP).—The Senate Committee on Intelligence Operations has decided to keep secrets even from its own investigators.

In a stringent display of security precautions, the committee has adopted a "need-to-know" rule similar to that employed by the Central Intelligence Agency, whose operations are under investigation.

In addition, the committee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, has decided to make automatically secret any documents or records that its staff receives, even if unclassified to begin with.

This practice would prohibit the committee staff from making the public even the news stories they clip unless authorized to do so by a majority vote of the 10-member committee.

"The reason for this is the committee's desire to retain control over the information to be released," Sen. Church declared in an interview. "It's not for the purpose of preventing publication, it's to retain control."

Under the separate "need-to-know" rule, Senate committee staff lawyers and investigators assigned to dig into a particular aspect of the CIA's operations—or of any other intelligence agency under investigation—will be kept in the dark about other secret activities of the same agency.

They will be brought up to date about operations outside their sphere of investigation only if their superiors decide they need to know about them in carrying out their own inquiries.

Sen. Church has repeatedly said that the committee insists there be "no strings attached" to any of the documents it gets and is reserving the right to make them public eventually. He acknowledged that White House aides expressed concern over this at a recent meeting and were assured that senatorial restraint would be exercised in handling sensitive information.

"I explained to them... that before any information was made public, we would confer with them and secure from them a statement of their own position," Sen. Church said.

Vorster Asserts Political Position Gains in Country

JOHANNESBURG, May 7 (AP).—Prime Minister John Vorster says South Africa's political position has improved substantially since he launched a major diplomatic offensive in black Africa six months ago.

Mr. Vorster, in an interview published today in the Johannesburg Star, said South Africa has "built certain bridges" and "whetted the appetite of a number of African countries" to have a closer look at South Africa's economic potential in Africa.

He said more details of South Africa's secret contacts with black Africa will eventually be made public.

He said there has been a "totally new appraisal" by the major Western powers of the strategic significance of the Cape sea route.

Mr. Vorster also said major progress has been made in improving race relations at home.

French Power Strike

PARIS, May 7 (Reuters).—France's electricity workers today cut power throughout the country to back demands for pay increases and better working conditions.



BONUS—A 4-year-old girl asked Jordan's King Hussein for his autograph when he gave a speech at the Citadel military school in Charleston, S.C., and got a kiss, too.

Hussein, in U.S. Talk, Offers Israel Peace in Return for Arab Lands

CHARLESTON, S.C., May 7 (UPI).—Jordan's King Hussein said yesterday that peace in the Middle East is entirely dependent on Israel's willingness to return Arab lands won in the 1967 war and recognize the rights of Palestinians.

In return, Jordan, along with Egypt and Syria, will recognize the nation of Israel and its right to exist in peace.

"Today we in Jordan, as well as in Egypt and Syria, are ready, even eager, to make peace," King

Hussein said yesterday during a visit to the Citadel, a South Carolina military school. The content of his speech did not differ from reports earlier this week on what he planned to say (NYT, May 5).

King Hussein's speech was termed a major foreign policy statement by aides. He said Israel must realize that its safety is no longer dependent on its control of former Arab lands. He said modern warfare techniques have made territorial holdings insignificant.

Support Moslem League Ruling

Saudis, Short on Manpower, Issue Ban on Contraceptives

MECCA, May 7 (AP).—Saudi Arabia has banned contraceptives following a ruling by the World Moslem League that "birth control was invented by the enemies of Islam."

Officials said the decree, issued April 28, makes smuggling pills or contraceptive devices into the country punishable by six months in prison.

With four million citizens in an area five times the size of California, this desert land needs more manpower for development. Already more than a million foreigners work in Saudi Arabia.

It was not immediately clear how the ruling would affect the Moslem Americans and Europeans stay in segregated communities. About 5,000 Americans live in a U.S.-style town of the Arabian-American Oil Co. in Dhahran. Altogether, 12,000 Americans live in Saudi Arabia.

Five-Year Plan
The kingdom is embarking on a five-year development plan said to envision spending more than \$80 billion of the country's oil wealth. Officials fear the plan could be impeded by the manpower shortage.

An obvious move to help solve the Saudi manpower problem would be to let women work. But Moslem fundamentalism runs through life in Saudi Arabia and bars women from contact with males outside the home.

There is no coeducation. Women graduates are allowed to work as doctors, teachers and nurses, but only to treat or educate other women.

"Bear and Rear"
The Saudis observe the injunction of the Koran, the Moslem Bible, that women are to "nurse, bear and rear children, only."

"The kingdom needs more and more males for work, and more and more females to bear and rear babies," an official said.

The World Moslem League decision urged Moslems to "procreate, avoid abortion and reject the pill." Any attempt to block the birth of any child is a crime, the statement said.

"If a birth control campaign succeeds, God forbid, the Islamic world would face incalculable consequences on social, political and military fronts," said Sheikh Hussein Seraj, director-general of the league, in an interview.

"The birth of a child, he said, is 'an act of God' and people should not worry about feeding their children 'because God takes care of that for them.'"

In Saudi Arabia no one has reason to doubt this.

The Saudi government, with an annual income of more than \$20 billion from oil, offers its citizens free education and free transportation and pocket money.

Officials said the government

Little Gain Seen in Soviet Mideast Push

Moscow Effort Ends In Arab Unity Call

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, May 7 (NYT).—The Soviet Union's intensified effort toward a Middle East settlement has ended as it began three weeks ago—with a firm call for Arab unity.

The Soviet appeal for unity, stressed several times yesterday in a commentary in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, indicated that little if any progress toward a solution of Middle East problems was made during the recent meetings here between Kremlin leaders and key officials from Iraq, Egypt, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Soviet Union has not claimed success either toward an overall settlement or toward resumption of the Geneva talks. If the Kremlin felt that progress had been made—especially toward Geneva—it is unlikely that it would have been ignored in yesterday's Pravda commentary. What the Kremlin seemed to find among its Arab visitors was disunity.

Another indication of what was not achieved in the three weeks of Kremlin talks was that Moscow's repeated insistence on the earliest possible resumption of the Geneva conference has, in recent days, dropped out of official reports. Nor did the call for a return to Geneva appear in the final communiqué, issued after the departure Monday of Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader.

Brief Session
When the Kremlin talks began three weeks ago, Soviet and Arab officials said that the Soviet plan was to reconvene the Geneva conference in a brief session late this month or early next month. The brief session would not settle the question of Palestinian representation, which could be postponed until a fuller session was held at Geneva in the fall. The idea of the abbreviated session was to show that some progress was being made due to Kremlin prodding.

Barring any new diplomatic overture, the Kremlin seems to be in the position of waiting for the results of further discussions among the Arabs and of the planned meeting early next month between President Ford and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Official Bugging Dropped by 16% In U.S. Last Year

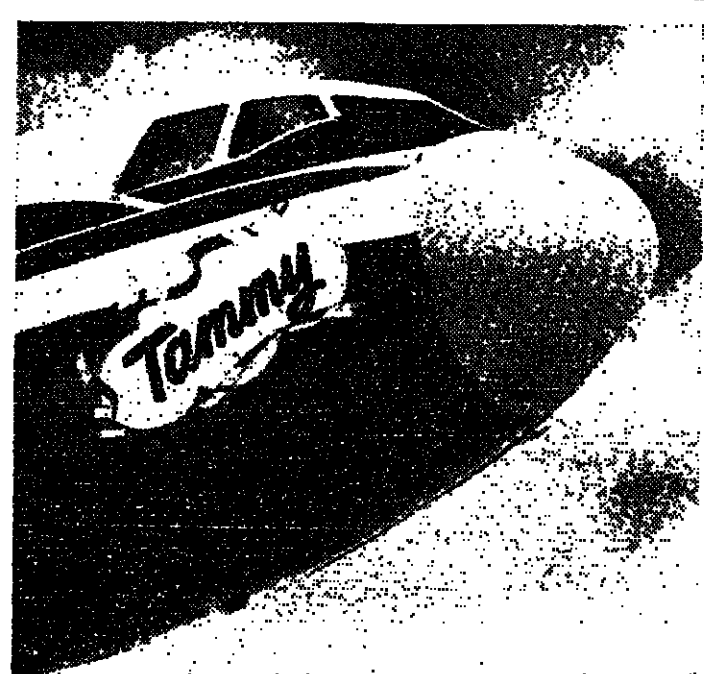
WASHINGTON, May 7 (NYT).—The amount of wiretapping and bugging officially sanctioned by federal and state courts dropped 16 per cent last year from the high set in 1973.

The 728 interceptions authorized by the courts last year resulted in the installation of 664 taps which enabled agents to overhear more than 40,000 conversations engaged in about 500,000 conversations.

Of the average of 850 conversations that an approved bug or wiretap recorded last year, 431, or 51 per cent, produced evidence that the police considered incriminating. Gambling investigations accounted for 21 per cent of the court orders and narcotics cases for 27 per cent.

State-approved wiretaps, 83 per cent of the national total, were heavily concentrated in New York and New Jersey. Fifty per cent of all state court orders were issued in New York and 23 per cent in New Jersey. The comparable federal figures were much lower—15 per cent for New York and 4 per cent for New Jersey.

Those figures were made public last week by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the annual report it has made to Congress since 1969. No one knows how many more wires are tapped without court approval by government agents or private citizens.



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Mr. Ford and the Mideast

In deciding to meet with the leaders of Egypt and Israel next month, President Ford has done a good bit more than make a politically inspired move to distinguish his own foreign-policy profile from that of his harried secretary of state. He has ensured that the United States will be actually engaged in a new effort to bring about a Mideast settlement. The President prudently refused at his press conference to make too much of his forthcoming meetings with President Sadat of Egypt and Premier Rabin of Israel. But Mr. Ford would hardly choose to identify himself with this kind of difficult diplomatic project, at this pre-election time, if he were not prepared to push it through.

Though the administration says it has not completed its "reassessment" of Mideast policy, some aspects of it are evident. By announcing the review against a backdrop of complaints of Israeli inflexibility, by suspending consideration of Israel's new arms requests (while proceeding with a new missile defense system for Jordan), by treading water on Israel's large aid requests, and by a general manipulation of atmospherics, the administration has conveyed its conviction that Israeli policy must be a little more forthcoming. The altogether serious American rationale is that, by softening its position, Israel will be better able to get into a continuing diplomatic process with the Arabs, to its own large and later advantage. No one doubts, however, that a continuation of such American pressure will produce a raw collision between the administration on one side and Israel and its American supporters on the other.

Some cynics will argue, to be sure, that a public spat with Israel is merely a charade meant to distract the Arabs and buy time: Time to normalize the status quo by reopening the Suez Canal, to work on alternate energy supplies, and so on. We trust this is not the case. A spat with Israel is not necessarily a bad thing but it must be a spat with a legitimate purpose. The only legitimate purpose we can imagine is to facilitate a settlement, not to circumvent one. The relevant question is, in our view, is the administration going about this in the right way?

The answer isn't yet clear. Mr. Kissinger, even while presiding over a pressure campaign against Israel, declares that the United States hopes for "new decisions" from "all of

the parties," not just Israel. This would be a sensible approach. Israel was ready to give the particular slice of territory the Egyptians wanted in the last, failed negotiation—but only for a price in terms of permanent peaceful coexistence that Egypt is not yet ready to pay while large parts of its own and other Arab territory remain under Israeli occupation. We would hope that both countries would be ready to adjust their positions. This would seem to offer President Ford the best hope of actually helping the diplomatic process; he is about to personally join. One further way to open up the potential for diplomatic maneuver would be to bring the Syrians more actively into the next round.

There is, however, a more basic consideration. Americans, Israelis and Egyptians all agree that the convening of the Geneva conference under joint Soviet and American auspices should not and does not preclude further step-by-step diplomacy managed by Americans alone. For the step-by-step effort to have a better prospect, however, the parties must have a clearer idea at least in principle of what final goal they are stepping toward. Otherwise, the parties may continue to fear they are stepping toward an abyss, as Israel felt in the last go-around; or they may fear that they are surrendering concessions prematurely, as Egypt felt.

The answer, as we see it, comes in two parts. One part is for the Israelis to say that they are negotiating for real and enduring peace, which means to them not only clear acceptance of their right to exist as a Jewish state but a new, open and constructive relationship with their neighbors. And the other part is for the Arabs to say that they are negotiating for the return of their territory, all of it, plus self-determination for the Palestinians within some newly established state, presumably on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza. The purpose of negotiation would then be to reach agreement on the terms and the timetable by which each of the parties proceeds to satisfy the other's final goals. If this is the general direction in which President Ford is now taking American policy, then all of the parties most directly concerned should support that effort and all of us should wish him well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Denying Our Heritage'

President Ford was fully justified in his press conference Tuesday night to express his concern at the querulous and uncharitable reaction of too many Americans toward the plight of the South Vietnamese refugees. His statement on the desirability of admitting them to the United States ought to be read by every American. Mr. Ford's request for \$507 million to assist the resettlement of approximately 150,000 Vietnamese over the next two years is a reasonable and honorable response to a tragic human situation. The United States can do nothing less.

Those citizens who are unemployed or who are financially pinched by inflation and high taxes have understandable fears that the nation is taking on yet another burden while their problems remain unsolved. But those fears are based on a misconception of the facts.

About 60 per cent of the refugees are children, while many others are elderly persons too old to enter the job market. Thus, only 30,000 of the Vietnamese refugees are heads of households and likely to seek work. Of these, many are doctors, lawyers and businessmen who can readily find places for themselves in American life and contribute needed skills.

What is harder than the fears of the unemployed to explain and justify is the antagonism of many members of the Congress, including well-known liberals, and other leaders of opinion throughout the country. Several liberal members of the House of Representatives seem not to be aware that the war in Vietnam is over.

No nation is eager to welcome criminals, prostitutes, war profiteers, or practitioners of political torture. But it grossly distorts the whole nature of the refugee problem to focus on the tiny minority of persons who might deserve one or another of those terms of

opprobrium, or to exaggerate their number. There is no possible way to make a just determination about the political or moral character of individual refugees.

If some Vietnamese engaged in dirty work, they usually had American advisers or were financed by American money. In some respects it was a dirty war. But now that it has all ended badly, it would be the ultimate disgrace for Americans to turn their backs and adopt a holler-than-thou attitude toward those Vietnamese who aligned themselves with the American war effort in their country.

It is likewise blatantly contradictory to play upon fears that the Vietnamese may take away jobs or end up on welfare rolls and at the same time argue that many of them are too rich to deserve help.

Most of these refugees have lost all of their worldly possessions. Many are separated from loved ones. All have lost their country, a lasting sorrow that perhaps only other migrants and exiles can fully comprehend. They deserve to be cherished as fellow human beings and given a welcoming hand as new Americans.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has pledged the labor movement's help—even in this time of economic adversity—to assist the Vietnamese refugees to find jobs. "The United States has an inescapable moral responsibility," Mr. Meany observed. "We are a nation of immigrants. Rejecting them would be denying our heritage and the history of this country as a haven for the oppressed."

No matter what one may have thought about the rights and wrongs of the Vietnam war, those words express the true American tradition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Policy in Middle East

The U.S. administration is taking its time over the "reassessment" of its Middle East policy which President Ford announced immediately after the failure of Dr. Kissinger's peace mission on March 22. Some tentative conclusions will no doubt be ready for communication to President Sadat in Salzburg on June 1 and to Mr. Rabin in Washington on June 11. But they are unlikely to be

made public before those two meetings, and therefore can presumably be modified in the light of them. Mr. Ford would, it seems, have liked to hear what President Assad has to say as well, but the Syrian leader's domestic position is apparently not yet strong enough for him to be seen obeying a summons from the President of the United States. (He has not yet visited the West since coming to power.)

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1900

MONTREAL—The great Laurentide paper and pulp mills have been totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$400,000. This disaster, following on the burning of the Ottawa paper mills, practically means, so far as Canada is concerned, that a paper famine is imminent. Canadian newspapers are now experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining newsprint and, with imports down, some may suspend publication.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1925

TOKYO—The Japanese Suffrage Bill became law today and, as a mark of the attendant rejoicing, many picturesque ceremonies were held in the streets and hundreds of homes were decorated with gay bunting and flags. Dancing girls participated in the street celebrations along with government officials, and several pageants augmented by bizarre floats emblematic of the Japanese women's victory passed through the streets.



'You Wouldn't Want to Skimp on National Defense, Would You?'

Moscow's Fears for Détente

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin's greatest concern about the fall of South Vietnam is that it may turn the United States away from détente. While the Soviet press refrains from explicitly condemning Washington's discomfiture over Vietnam, it is stressing the need for the continuation of détente. To stop now would endanger what has already been achieved, says Ivestia, quoting a recent speech by Leonid Brezhnev. Détente, the Communist party chief insisted, was a process which required "constant movement forward."

The reason for the Kremlin's concern is to be found in the need, as it is perceived in Washington, to assert the continuing world role of the United States. President Ford has made the point by stressing the military might of the United States when he commissioned recently the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz. For Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, "this is a time, once again, for America to choose" whether to maintain its military strength.

For Moscow, this means that the United States may well insist on building up its military strength—a trend about which Soviet analysts have been showing increasing concern lately. The signs from Congress already suggest that the cuts in military appropriations are not going to be as large as they were expected to be. The suspension of the SALT negotiations in Geneva, while both delegations return home for consultations, is due partly to the hardening of the U.S. attitude. The United States has demanded certain changes in the terms of the accord as worked out in Vladivostok, and this in turn has caused the Soviet Union to ask for compensatory changes.

A Strong Card

Washington made it clear to Moscow quite early in the year that failure to make sufficiently rapid progress in Geneva would lead to a postponement of Brezhnev's July summit visit to the United States. In September, this gave Washington a strong card, because Brezhnev's political calendar, leading up to the 25th party congress next February with a series of major foreign policy successes, required a SALT agreement and a summit in early summer.

But now the card has been played, the summit has been postponed, and other delays in Brezhnev's calendar are also becoming apparent. Moscow wanted a European Communist conference to precede the 35-nation East-West summit meeting in Helsinki. The first conference was to show how Brezhnev had managed to re-establish the Kremlin's hold over European Communist parties. The second meeting was to crown his effort, pursued so doggedly since 1968, to hold a European Security Conference. But now the Communist meeting has been postponed till after the security conference, which is itself in danger of delay because of continuing failure to solve some of the remaining differences.

One reason for the various delays is that Brezhnev is perceived to be "a man in a hurry," with a deadline to meet, and is therefore being asked to make concessions. But if his own calendar really requires a series of foreign policy successes to culminate in the party congress, and if these can be obtained only in exchange for concessions, Brezhnev is laying himself open to the same criticism that was directed at President

Anthony Lewis

When is The New York Times going to come clean and admit that Anthony Lewis is the name given a Hanoi computer programmed to run until the last breath of opposition to the Communist line has been liquidated in Southeast Asia?

Paris. MILAN SVATEK.

I should like to offer the following comment with reference to Anthony Lewis's article of April 28, 1975.

Congratulations to Anthony Lewis for his article "No End of a Lesson," but will the American people ever learn that all the world is not the United States of America. Live and Let Live!

Venice. ROBYN V. HIGSON.

Victory in War

As an American soldier of the last world war, I spent four years all over the world, in both theaters, helping other countries regain their liberty against the Nazi and Japanese dictators. Some of my friends are buried here in France, near Espinal in the Vosges.

I obeyed all orders regardless of the situations, and, if I had been killed I know for sure that my parents would have been proud of me, and of their country, that I had given my life for liberty. But what if I had stopped at the German border, given the Nazis time to regroup, and to invade France a second time?

Suppose that Congress refused to finance our Allies and our Allies, and that we would be forced to get out and leave the French to defend themselves alone? If I

that is presented as a major Soviet gain from détente.

"The whole point is," says Ivestia in another article, "that the further things progress, the more difficult it is to persuade NATO member countries to bring further sacrifices to the NATO altar."

Britain, Holland, Belgium and Denmark have "already" announced cuts in military spending. West Europe is increasingly unwilling to depend on the "dangerous signals" of a strategy laid down by the Pentagon. NATO is "powerless to eliminate discord" even among such formerly reliable members as Turkey and Greece. "The NATO meeting at the end of this month—which is to be attended by President Ford—will have to acknowledge, Ivestia concludes, that it is 'increasingly impossible to keep the Atlantic team in harness and under control.'"

No doubt there are many other, less controversial, benefits of détente, but Ivestia has blurted out this one advantage which is more important to the Soviet Union than anything it could gain from the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. The Soviet Union can hardly be blamed if this is one result of détente, and for wanting to preserve both détente and its results at a time of misgivings about past foreign policies occasioned in the United States by the fall of South Vietnam. But the unity of the West is not incompatible with détente—provided the will is there, and the political leadership to make that will effective.

A Warning?

When Brezhnev says, and Ivestia repeats, that détente requires constant progress, that to stop now would endanger past achievements, he may be speaking not only to the West but also to those who are dragging their feet in Moscow. He may be warning them that the national mood in the United States does not favor such progress, and that détente itself is therefore in danger.

The Soviet press repeatedly rejects the argument of Western critics of détente who claim that it has been of more benefit to the Soviet Union than to the West. At the same time, however, this is the very argument that is being used in the internal Soviet debate over détente. At one time Soviet supporters of increased trade with the West painted the benefits to be derived from it in such glowing colors as to imply that it was worth making the concessions the West demanded, because the Soviet Union stood to gain so much. Now it is the disruption of the West's alliances

that is presented as a major Soviet gain from détente.

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U.S. Presidential Candidates

Let the Voters Beware

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Theodore White's "Breath of Faith—The Fall of Richard Nixon"—the best of his superb books on the presidency—reaches the conclusion that Richard Nixon was an "unstable personality" whose conduct at the end had become "increasingly erratic."

It is almost too painful to wander through the twisting conspiracies of Nixon's mind again, but at the beginning of another presidential campaign, it raises a serious question for the future: How are presidents to be protected from the unbearable pressures of that office, and, if this is impossible, how is the nation to be protected from irrational presidents?

This question became particularly acute with the invention of atomic weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles. For the first time in history, the republic could then be destroyed by a sudden attack from abroad—before the Congress could ever get through the downtown traffic in Washington to consider the crisis.

Extreme Challenge

Accordingly, the president, as commander in chief, had to be given personal authority to use all the power at his command to try to intercept incoming nuclear missiles or order a nuclear counterattack. This is obviously the most extreme and melodramatic challenge to a president's judgment, since it could involve nothing less than the future of the human race, but even this apocalyptic vision cannot be ignored.

The question of presidential stability and judgment comes up more often in less dramatic circumstances. This is what Theodore White's excellent book is all about, how personal fears or insecurities or vanity or pride or self-righteousness can contribute to the tragedy of Vietnam or the pointless stupidity of Watergate.

Also, the overwhelming influence of the President on his personal aides and their misplaced loyalty to him rather than to the Constitution and laws of the republic created what Woodrow Wilson called "the atmosphere of politics."

White, as always, is a superb reporter in this book, but to report history, he had to venture into psychology, in order to explain the burglaries, the sabotage and espionage, the cover-up and the final collapse of the Nixon administration.

In short, he had to deal with the frailty and complexity of personal character under political pressure. In telling of the last days of Nixon, White is very admiring of Gen. Al Haig, who, he says, on Aug. 1, 1974, "became acting president of the United States," the central figure in "the management of an unstable personality."

But even Haig, who behaved admirably without authority, and negotiated Nixon's resignation, covered up for a long time Nixon's "cover-up" until the evidence of Nixon's lying and deception could no longer be concealed.

The instinct of the president's staff to protect the president even when he acts in an irrational manner is best illustrated by William Safire's account of Nixon's activities on the night of May 8-9, 1970—what Safire calls in his book "Breath of Faith," "the strangest, most compulsive, and perhaps most revealing night of Nixon's presidency."

That was after Nixon's decision to "clean out the sanctuaries" in Cambodia, after the Kent State campus tragedy, and the ensuing student march on Washington.

Between 9:22 p.m. on May 8, and 4:22 a.m. on May 9, Nixon made 51 telephone calls to members of his cabinet, his staff, magazine editors, Foreign Service officers, newspaper reporters, repeating calls to one or the other, talking to his family, his grandparents, the civil war—sort of a sleepless, compulsive nightmare of talk—after which, on the consternation of the Secret Service, he got into his car at dawn and drove to the Lincoln Memorial to argue with the startled young people who had come to Washington to demonstrate against his invasion of Cambodia.

What are the safeguards against this irrational conduct, and the silence of a president's worried but loyal associates? There are very few. To begin with, candidates for president are almost the only job-seekers in Washington whose personal record and character are not checked out.

It is standard procedure for the FBI to look into the personal qualifications of potential cabinet members, Supreme Court judges, ambassadors, generals, and news press secretaries. But not candidates for president.

Agnew and Eagleton slipped into vice-presidential nominations with less supervision than a potential mayor of Kansas City or a candidate for county judge in Spyanore, Ill., or a sheriff in Rutherford County, Va.

The president's cabinet in Washington has far less control over his decision or his sickness than the cabinet of a British prime minister.

When Anthony Eden, after the Suez disaster, had serious personal problems, the British cabinet had the power to decide very quietly that this wouldn't do, and moved him out. The Nixon cabinet, even when they began to sense the impending disaster of their chief, was helpless.

There is probably no way to be sure about the physical and emotional health of future American presidents, but maybe some things can be done. It is one of the misfortunes of American politics that, after Eisenhower, and the brief experiment with Kennedy of the younger generation, we jumped back to candidates in their sixties—Ford, Rockefeller and Reagan in the Republican party, and Jackson, Humphrey and Muskie in the Democratic party.

Stay the Course

We do not know whether these men can stay the course. Humphrey has been sick, and has made a remarkable recovery, but we cannot be sure. Wallace is crippled in ways we cannot discern, but he leads the Democrats; popularly polls, Teddy Kennedy, we are told, has "reformed" but we do not know.

What Theodore White's book, and Bill Safire's book, suggest is that maybe we should look more carefully at presidential candidates before their "breath of faith," and "before the fall."

The flaws in Nixon's character were actually clear as far back as his original campaigns for the House and Senate, but they were not examined. Next time around for the presidency, maybe the parties and the voters should be more careful.

London. AL WHITE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald

Editor: Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor: George W. Bates

Assistant Managing Editor: Roy Young

International Herald Tribune, S.A., capital of \$200,000,000, 100 rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, France. Tel.: 22-00. Telex: 2200. Cable: Herald, Paris. La Direction de la publication: Walter M. Thompson.

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مكتبة من الصحف

Decision at 33-Nation Summit

Commonwealth Set to Increase Economic Pinch on Rhodesia

By Marvyn Howe

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 7 (NYT).—Participants in the British Commonwealth summit conference here agreed yesterday to intensify economic pressure against the white regime in Rhodesia in a move designed to force it to negotiate on African majority rule and on the independence of the breakaway former colony.

The 33 heads of government closed their eight-day biennial meeting with two major conclusions: to increase support to black liberation movements in southern Africa and to draft a technical plan for the reform of the international trade and financial system.

The conference informed UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by cable yesterday of the conference's decision to tighten sanctions against Rhodesia to force the illegal minority regime to negotiate with the black nationalist front, the African National Council.

Specifically, the Commonwealth leaders agreed on the need to give financial assistance to the new independent government of Mozambique to join the sanctions against Rhodesia. Mozambique, a former Portuguese possession, is the key outlet for landlocked Rhodesia: 80 per cent of Rhodesian trade passes through Mozambique.

Dissent arose on the question of giving armed support to Rhodesian black nationalists if negotiations fail. The prime ministers of Britain, Canada, New

Zealand and Australia made it clear that while they support the sanctions against Rhodesia they would stop short of providing arms to opponents of the regime.

An agreement was reached on the Rhodesian issue last night in a private meeting that British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan held with Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Beretse Khama of Botswana and Joshua Nkomo, a leader of Rhodesia's African National Council. The details of the agreement were not made public.

It was also decided to provide educational and humanitarian aid to Namibia, or South-West Africa, which is seeking independence from South Africa. This is the first time a non-Commonwealth country is to receive aid from the Commonwealth's fund for technical co-operation.

New Economic Order

On the economic question, there was general agreement as to the need for a new world economic order with fair prices for producers and consumers, leading to a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth. Disagreement arose as to how to go about this.

Mr. Wilson presented a proposal for a general commodities agreement to stabilize prices and supplies. His plan is said to coincide with American thinking.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana, speaking for the Caribbean nations, called for an "integrated approach" that would involve indexing commodities to manufactured goods and the restructuring of the financial and monetary systems.

The conference participants' reaction to the two proposals was mixed and it was decided that a Commonwealth committee of experts would draft detailed proposals for a reform of all trade and financial systems. These proposals will be presented at the meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Guyana at the end of August.



OW—Mary Beth Butthler either found the paint cold or the brushes tickled as she submitted to a body painting session at Xavier University in Cincinnati.

Despite Violent Origin

Baath Regime in Iraq Gains International Respectability

(Continued from Page 1)

The new rulers of this ethnically diverse nation of 11 million Arabs, Kurds, Assyrians, Turkomen and other groups.

Baathist Iraq is ruled through an interlocking set of family and power relationships. The key figure is an elderly, little-known man named Kherella Tulfah, Mr. Hussein's uncle, who raised him after Mr. Hussein's father died.

Mr. Hussein is married to Mr. Tulfah's daughter. Mr. Tulfah's son, Adnan, is married to the daughter of Ahmed Hassan Bakr, the Tikriti general who became President of Iraq when the Baathists finally succeeded in taking power in 1968.

Mr. Bakr, 60, who is ill with

recurring heart trouble and diabetes, controls the regular 160,000-man army as Mr. Hussein controls the party.

Adnan Tulfah is also a link to the next important circle, the presidential guard. The guard, an oversized armored brigade, is the only force capable of carrying out or blocking a coup in Baghdad.

Ruled by Decree

The country is ruled by the decrees of the Revolutionary Command Council. Although the command's size and composition are secret, Mr. Hussein and Mr. Bakr are clearly the dominant figures among the six known members.

Mr. Hussein, remembering his own exploits, takes no chances. Closed-circuit television cameras monitor the driveway leading to his office overlooking the Tigris River and he is accompanied on trips through Baghdad by three carloads of security men, who draw their revolvers when crowds gather.

The most important shield for Baath rule from the kind of plotting that brought them to power is the party militia, known as "the eyes of the revolution" because of its secret-police role.

Détente with the outside world has brought no lessening of repression here, highly qualified sources report.

This firm texture of Iraqi life is defended by the recently published political report of the party's eighth regional congress as necessary to protect Baathist ideology. The report concedes that there have been "many errors and negative aspects" in the security area, but it adds, "a tradition of democracy does not exist" in Iraq.

Syria Steps Up Drive

DAMASCUS, May 7 (UPI).—Syria today stepped up its propaganda campaign against Iraq, charging Iraqi authorities with ordering the execution of 50 persons, including military officers and religious leaders.

The charge, carried in Syria's government-controlled press, was made as Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani met with officials in Damascus to try to iron out Syria's quarrel with Iraq over water rights to the Euphrates River.

Red Summit Is Opposed By Yugoslavs

Belgrade Party Said To Plan a Boycott

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, May 7 (WP).—Yugoslav Communists have decided to boycott a pan-European conference of Communist parties on the ground that its objective is to impose unacceptable policies on all participants and, in effect, reassert Moscow's domination over the Communist movement in Europe, reliable sources have said.

The Communist summit, which is sponsored by the Russians and their allies, is scheduled to take place in East Berlin this summer, after the planned summit Conference on European Security and Cooperation, to be held in Helsinki.

The Russians have sought to organize a Communist conference of the type last held in Prague in 1967 in an apparent effort to impose a common line on the Communist parties of Eastern and Western Europe and to demonstrate that Moscow is still the center of world Communism.

The Yugoslav decision has not been formally announced. But the executive secretary of the Yugoslav party, Stane Dolanc, made it clear in an interview published May 1 that the draft of a final document to be adopted at the East Berlin meeting was not acceptable to Belgrade because it includes "a program of obligatory joint actions and tasks."

"A Coordination" Such a program, he said, would lead "to a coordination of activities by Communist parties," which, he said, "is impossible under current conditions, bearing in mind the fact that Communist parties act under different conditions."

The draft document was thrashed out by senior representatives of 28 European parties during a series of preparatory meetings. The meetings were boycotted by the Communist parties of Albania, the Netherlands and Iceland.

The final draft represents Moscow's views and skirts the issue of ideological diversity within the Communist movement. As such it was not acceptable to the Yugoslavs. The draft is also unacceptable to the Romanians, who have been pursuing an independent line, although it is still unclear whether the Romanian party will follow Belgrade's lead and decide to boycott the meeting.

Both Yugoslavia and Romania have opposed Soviet hopes for dropping China from the Communist movement. Both accept the idea that the conference should deal with political unity of action in Europe but should refrain from straying into the area of ideology, where by a reassertion of Soviet orthodoxy, China would be implicitly damned as a heretic by European Communism.

France and Iran Sign

\$2.5-Billion Contracts

TEHRAN, May 7 (Reuters).—French and Iranian government officials today completed three days of talks by signing several cooperation agreements worth more than 10 billion francs (about \$2.5 billion), an Iranian spokesman said.

The talks between Iranian Finance Minister Hushang Ansari and French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade led to agreements to build houses, hotels, hospitals and an ammonia plant in Iran. Other agreements were to form a company to transport petrochemicals and to aid Iran's purchase of three Concorde supersonic airliners.

18 Die in Peru Accident

LIMA, May 7 (UPI).—A truck blew a rear tire while crossing a bridge and plunged into a chasm in the Andes Sunday night. Police said 18 persons were killed and 15 survived.

In Pact to Be Signed Sunday

Israel, EEC Pledge Gradual End to Tariffs

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 7 (NYT).—A comprehensive trade agreement that will gradually eliminate all protective tariffs between Israel and the European Economic Community will go into effect July 1, Israeli officials said today.

The pact, which will be signed in Brussels Sunday, is regarded here as a major economic and political breakthrough for Israel. It will make Israel a full member of the Common Market's new Mediterranean free-trade area and will give Israeli manufacturers free access to European markets by mid-1977.

Beyond its economic significance, the agreement is seen here as an important symbol of the EEC's willingness to expand its dealings with Israel despite the threat of Arab boycotts.

The fact that the nine major European countries are willing to enter into such a comprehensive agreement with us at this point is the best diplomatic news we have had in some time," a senior Israeli official said today.

The Only Good News

In fact, it is the only good diplomatic news Israel has had lately. Its relations with Europe have been at a low ebb for some time, and major new strains have developed with the United States as a result of the breakdown of

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's latest Middle East negotiations. Thus, the trade pact comes as a welcome development.

As a symbol of the political importance Israel attaches to the new agreement, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will fly to Brussels to sign it. Irish Foreign Minister Garrett Fitzgerald, the current president of the European Community Council, will sign for the EEC.

Negotiations over the terms of the new agreement have been under way in Brussels for several years. Throughout the process, Israel has sought an agreement

which would expand its markets in Europe without endangering its vulnerable new industries. The pact, in the opinion of Israeli experts, achieves both ends.

By July, 1977

It provides for the elimination of all customs duties on Israeli industrial exports to the nine EEC countries by July, 1977, and a reduction of the tariff on citrus fruit by 60 to 70 per cent. Customs on imports from the EEC countries, on the other hand, will be phased out over a 14-year period, with special provisions for the protection of Israel's "infant" industries.

The removal of the EEC tariffs will open up a potential market of some 200 million persons to Israeli manufacturers. It is hoped here that this fact will attract foreign investment to Israel and stimulate the development of industrial projects aimed at the European market.

Israeli officials also hope the new pact will help correct the current drastic imbalance in Israel's trade with Europe. Israel imported nearly \$2 billion worth of goods from the nine EEC countries last year, while exporting only \$688 million worth. This represented nearly half of Israel's imports and some 40 per cent of its exports, making the EEC its largest trading partner.

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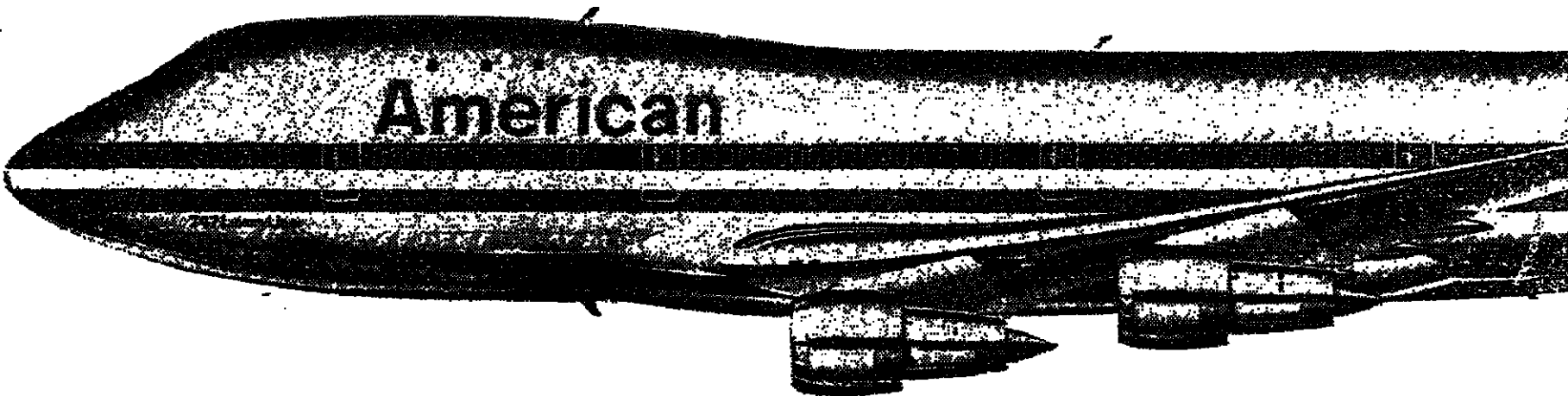
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Joyce Carol Oates, an 'Observer of Life'

By Sally Quinn

WASHINGTON (UPI)—There is something about Joyce Carol Oates that annoys people. Here is this shy, quiet, calm, 36-year-old American woman so self-effacing that she is almost not there, and she is turning out all these novels by the hour and poetry, plays, short stories, book

reviews, essays, articles in literary magazines... it's just too much. And the critics can't stand it. They go crazy. Quantity, they charge, not quality. So she did win the National Book Award for "Them," that was just a fluke they say. And just because they self-doubt, they don't make them great literature.

Her colleagues don't react much

differently. What's this act she's pulling, living in Ontario, Canada, with her husband of 14 years, Raymond Smith, teaching English at the University of Windsor? What's this about not doing television, not doing many interviews, not caring about success, fame, or money? It can't be for real... or can it?

She was appearing in public

the other night for the first time in a year, giving a poetry reading at the Library of Congress in Washington.

During a conversation before the reading, she appears less eager to answer questions than to ask them. She is vague about her own opinions, vacillating, seemingly uninterested in herself.

Much of the time she doesn't even finish a sentence, but lets her voice trail off as if she has either forgotten what she's talking about or simply gotten bored with it.

At the poetry reading what had seemed earlier to be vague, even cliché-ridden conversation, becomes a brilliant study in simplicity and perception. It is as though she disguises her intelligence in one-to-one exchanges and feels more comfortable talking to groups.

"I am a full-time professor," she had said before, explaining her lack of nervousness. But she would much rather be sitting in the audience watching someone else read. "I like to be an observer of life. I'm in the center of attention. I can't really enjoy life. I don't like being the center of attention. I've been there once and there's not much there."

Joyce Carol Oates understands fame, and she talks about how the persona can become "a screen upon which images not its own are flashed." She understands too what is salable in the media. It is, she has concluded realistically, not her. Because, in fact, by today's market standards, she is not "very interesting." Or at least on the surface.

But then, neither are her characters—on the surface. Underneath, the contemporary Gothic men and women and children that people her works are sensitive, bruised, tortured, tormented,



Author Joyce Carol Oates

vulnerable, hopelessly human. And helplessly inarticulate.

What makes them so riveting is that she explores them internally. She gives her characters a depth and an interest that one would never recognize from the surface. And it is what is going on inside Joyce Carol Oates's head that is interesting about her.

"I don't read all the criticism written about me. I don't have time," she says.

"I do hear from people that others dislike me, people who've never met me," she says, without emotion. "It's a curious thing. I don't feel angry or hurt, just bewildered. But over the years I've developed a high tolerance. One of the reasons is because we live in Ontario. If we lived in New York, well..."

And later, "Those people who are annoyed by my work, they'd be annoyed about something else if it weren't that. They'd be annoyed by my hair. And besides, I don't think I'm the only one they hate."

She says she "supposes" she knows herself. "Because I don't see myself as extraordinary; I don't have anything exotic or melodramatic to live up to. I have some close friends who plunge into things for the experience. When people go out of their way to have experiences they're doing it for the ego rather than for the self. But what's the point of getting there. There's just more to do. I didn't particularly want Newsweek to do that cover on me (Nov. 1972). I suggested they do Eudora Welty instead."

She does think winning the National Book Award was nice. "It was nice at the time," she admits. "But I was younger. Now the awards seem so manipulative. There's so much intrigue. I don't want to know about it. And I have not wanted to be judge. I don't want power. I don't think people should have power over others, to be able to manipulate them."

In an early short story called "The Dead" she wrote about a woman writer who gets on the celebrity circuit and ruins her life. She says now that it was a projection of what her life could have become, which is the main reason she has avoided the pitfalls of the media circus.

"I anticipated what it might be like in terms of my private life, in terms of my marriage. I had done it enough to see what it would be like. And it was exhausting."

She lives, she says, a quiet, private life in Ontario, across the river from Detroit. Her own pursuit, she says, is literature. "I love it." She says they moved (in 1967) to Windsor in "a kind of accidental way."

"I love my students," she says. "I get involved with them. The Smiths have no children of their own and no plans to have children. She says that would "obviously" interfere with her work."

She and her husband are now starting a literary magazine together titled the Ontario Review. Ray Smith does not write nearly as much as his wife, which she says doesn't bother him at all. And neither does her fame. Not only that, she says, he never reads anything she writes. And she writes constantly. She has turned out 14 books so far and currently is finishing up another. Her books, which have been variously described as gothic, passionate, monumental, stunning, powerful, deal with extremes of love, hate, sex, violence, grief, fear, deprivation and insanity.

She is fascinated mostly, she says, with human personality. "I've done a lot of reading in neurology," she says. "We don't really know that much about the human brain. Human relationships are the most fascinating to me. I believe to survive in a relationship you have to use your intuition. I don't think I get depressed or feel envious like other people do. I think I have worked my way through all that. I admire a lot of people I wouldn't want to be. Mainly because everybody has within their grasp the same human experiences. In my books the characters who get in awful predicaments do it because they want to, because they feel to do so is human."

She believes strongly that pain

is part of the human experience and that anyone who has led an uneventful, supposedly normal life is actually not very human.

"You become deeper from experiences. Those people who go down and explore the depths of human experience and survive are probably deeper."

Has she? "In a limited way," she says. "I had some very painful, horrible experiences when I was younger but I don't want to talk about them. That's private."

OPERA IN ITALY

Heroics at Florence Festival And a Praiseworthy 'Macbeth'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 7 (UPI)—Florence's 38th Maggio Musicale festival opened last night. It was almost miraculous. On Saturday, at a crowded press conference, the Teatro Comunale's administration and leaders of the performing artists' unions bitterly explained the parlous situation of the theater: unpaid staff, uncertainty of future and the possibility of planning. To mount a festival under such circumstances is nothing short of heroic, and before discussing the inaugural performance—one must applaud the bravery of the Comunale and its artists.

To criticize performers who have worked without pay (one hopes only for the moment) might seem almost childish; but fortunately in last night's performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" there was much to praise. The conducting of Riccardo Muti is the best place to begin. Though he is now internationally acclaimed and sought after, Muti has remained profoundly loyal to his adopted city of Florence. On Saturday, he led the Comunale orchestra and chorus in a free concert, his way of underlining the organization's dramatic problems. Under Muti, the Florence orchestra approaches greatness.

Urgency

This was a "Macbeth" with impelling urgency, and yet with crystalline clarity. The conductor did not try to gloss over the more ingenious passages of the score—some of the choral pages for witches and murderers—and one of them, the little march that accompanies the entrance of the ghostly nobles ennobled in Muti's reading. In the last act, the con-

ductor inserted Macbeth's death aria, "Mal per me" from the 1941 version of the opera, supposed by the composer when he wrote the work many years later. It is a beautiful piece of music, but it interrupts and slows down the intense finale Verdi conceived for his second version.

Muti is skilled at working with less than first-rate singers, and he encouraged a thoroughly acceptable performance from the veteran Mario Petri, formerly a bass, now a somewhat thin-voiced baritone. Petri was especially moving in the famous "Pietà rispetto amore" scene and at the interlarded on-stage death. Gwyneth Jones is a generous, even reckless singer. She was often squally, but always convincing in her part. Franco Tagliavini was a typical Macduff, and the young Norwegian bass Asge Haugland made a promising impression as Banquo.

The production, by Franco Enriquez, seemed under-rehearsed, and will no doubt settle down by later performances. Seven more are scheduled. Greater mystery is needed for the ghosts—Turner into a mere lighting effect, they were not sufficiently scary. The sets, by Bruno Garofalo, were generally all right, though the narrow doors were awkward for the chorus and for Duncan's corpse. Elena Mannini's costumes were on the gaudy side.

Still, this was an enjoyable, frequently stirring "Macbeth"—an auspicious opening. The Maggio Musicale is scheduled to run till late June, but if government support is not provided soon, this opening production may be followed, in a few days, by the festival's abrupt closing.

Divorce—On an International Scale

By Nan Robertson

PARIS (UPI)—Last May's referendum on divorce, Italian style, reached heights of passion topped by the absurd. In Sicily, Amintore Fanfani, a former premier who dominates the powerful Christian Democratic party, warned darkly that unless the divorce legislation were repealed, Italian wives would desert their men in masses to flee with lesbians.

The 1970 divorce reform—one of the most conservative in Europe—survived anyway. Curiously, the most drastic recent push for equalizing the rights of women, including the right to divorce, came in Italy's former colony of Somalia, a Moslem nation gone socialist. There, 10 local sheikhs who opposed women's lib were executed last January.

Reports from New York Times correspondents around the world tend to show that opinion is neither as liberal as the issue of divorce as in Italy nor as radically egalitarian as in Somalia. Divorce is easiest in India, Japan and the Soviet Union. It is most difficult in Latin America—unless one is rich. Scandinavia, Switzerland and Germany have liberal divorce statutes. So now does Britain.

Italy Divorce was voted by Italy's parliament on Dec. 1, 1970, after a bitter controversy between supporters of the Catholic Church—unswervingly against divorce—and the so-called "lay forces," which maintained that matters such as divorce should be left to individual conscience.

After the law passed, those opposing divorce—spearheaded by conservatives in the Christian Democratic party—immediately called for a national referendum to repeal it.

The referendum was finally held on Mother's Day last May. The date was amply exploited by divorce opponents.

They lost, but the upheld divorce law can hardly be placed in the vanguard of liberal

social thinking. Divorce now can be granted after a de facto, legal separation of five years.

West Germany

In West Germany a change in divorce court procedures that will greatly speed up judgments seems certain to pass Parliament by the end of this year. A bill now in committee would allow divorce merely on grounds of a "broken marriage" rather than on over-guilted actions by the partners. Alimony would become purely a question of economic need.

Switzerland

The grounds for divorce set forth in the Swiss civil code are so broad that any couple can obtain divorce without difficulty if both partners agree—and with only slightly more trouble even if one is opposed.

France

Divorce in France is often an orchestrated masquerade in which the two principal parties, the lawyers and the judge must collaborate in order to circumvent the existing law. This includes writing false, above letters. Under the 171-year-old Napoleonic civil code the guilt of one of the spouses must be determined even if they fully agree beforehand that they wish to end the marriage.

The government has just drafted a bill allowing divorce by mutual consent, as well as for other reasons.

Sweden

In Sweden, a new divorce law went into effect last year. Each spouse has an unconditional right to a divorce.

Britain

Britain's existing legislation on divorce went into force in 1971. The main purpose of the act was to make "irretrievable breakdown" of a marriage a criterion of divorce. The definition of divorce was broadened to include incompatibility.

The new law also allows divorce after a couple has lived apart for two years with the consent of both parties; or after five years against the will of one spouse.

Inscription Suggests Phoenicians Were the First to Land in America

NEW YORK (UPI)—Periodically, claims are made for this intrepid voyager or that as the first to reach the Americas. Columbus, most authorities on the exploration of the two continents agree, has already lost his title to the Norseman Leif Erikson.

There are, however, other contenders, whose travels, their champions say, predate even the Vikings. Recently, new evidence has been adduced to support an assertion that sailors from Carthage (the ancient North African city in what is now Tunisia), and Cadiz, once colonies of the Eastern Mediterranean kingdom of Phoenicia, visited the New World as early as 550 B.C.

According to Barraclough Fell of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, the pre-Christian explorers left a clear record behind them in the Americas, on stones inscribed in punic, the Phoenician dialect of Carthage, and in Iberian variants. The latest in his collection, identified early last month, is from Bouma, Mass.

The translation of the inscription, says Mr. Fell, is: "Proclamation of annexation. Do not deface. Hanno of this (place) takes possession."

Hanno was then a common name. One Hanno, a prince of Carthage, was in service to Hiram II, king of Tyre, Phoenicia's premier city. It is to this Hanno the North Atlantic voyage is attributed.

Mr. Fell finds the Bouma stone consistent with the Phoenician-Carthaginian hegemony of the seas and enterprising African and European trade. Similar inscriptions, he says, have been found in Canada, Mexico and South America. Some of the evidence indicates to Mr. Fell that smaller expeditions sailed East, rather than West, through the Red Sea, to the Pacific and across to South America.

There are other claimants. In 1962, a scholar in Peking reported that five Chinese led by a Buddhist monk reached Mexico by ship in 482 B.C., there to influence the culture of the Aztecs. The Turks have postulated migration across the Bering Strait in 5000 B.C. that bore to Central America its pyramidal architecture. And there are the Welsh, the Japanese, the Romans and the Irish.

Mr. Fell, however, says he has no such partisan interest. The Phoenicians, he maintains, are simply the earliest voyagers "we know of so far."

Soviet Union

Divorce in the Soviet Union of the Stalin years was difficult, and time-consuming and could cost a worker up to five months' pay. Changes in 1968 made it relatively simple; the cost is now at \$140 or less.

Latin America

In Latin America, roadblocks to divorce are a problem for the well-to-do. The vast majority of South Americans are not so lucky. With the exception of Uruguay, Spanish-speaking Latin America still is frozen in restrictive divorce legislation.

Uruguay

Uruguay's legislation dates back to the beginning of the century. The principal grounds usually cited for divorce are "incompatibility of character, disputes and arguments."

Brazil

In Brazil, a bill to amend the constitution to permit divorces to couples who have been separated legally for five years or in fact for seven has finally been presented before the legislature.

Brazil does have an institution called "desquite," a form of legal separation that splits residence and other property. But that is the end of the road. It does not permit remarriage.

India

In many tribal communities in India, divorce means just walking across to another woman or man, as the case may be. Despite greatly relaxed divorce statutes passed 20 years ago, social stigma still apply to the divorce and remarriage of Hindu women.

Muslim Nations

The bloody enforcement of sexual equality in the "scientific socialist" nation of Somalia overturned custom. In this and other Muslim countries, a man could cast off his wife simply by saying: "I divorce you" three times. The office of the Islamic divorce on grounds similar to those in Western nations, such as incompatibility, desertion and cruelty. Either the husband or wife can initiate action in court, and either party may contest, or agree to the divorce.

In most Arab Muslim countries, marriage as well as divorce is religious rather than civil. But in states such as Syria, Algeria, Tunisia and Iraq, Muslim courts will now also have to agree before a divorce becomes legal.

Japan

Legally speaking, getting divorced in Japan is simple. If the couple agrees on the divorce (and 90 per cent of them do), they just march down to their local court office and submit a form that has been signed by two adult witnesses. The cost is nominal. In the agreement must be a decision of who takes custody of any children they have.

Breaking up a marriage also involves many more people than just the husband and wife. For allowing their differences to come out in public and for admitting defeat, the two of them lose face. An important consideration is that part of the world. More important—and the source of great social pressure to stay together—are the parents on each side. The marriage goes between, and anyone else involved in the marriage is the first place. All lose face.

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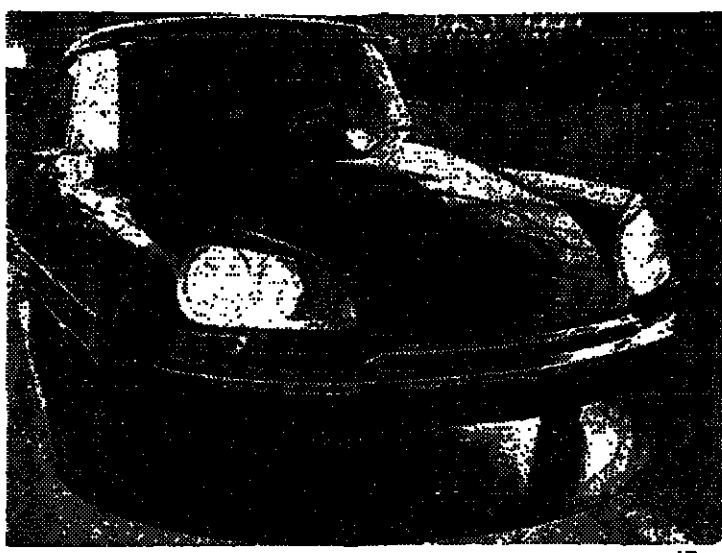
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PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1975

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END OF AN EPOCH—Citroën has ended production of its DS model that has headed the French luxury car market for the last 20 years. The DS caused a sensation when it was unveiled at the Paris motor show in 1955, but its popularity has been displaced by the medium-sized CX model, whose output is to be increased. Citroën has produced a total of 1,415,719 DS automobiles.

Investors in U.S. Rush to Buy Deluge of New Bond Offerings

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, May 7 (NYT)—Investors crowded into the bond market yesterday to snap up a deluge of offerings by public and private borrowers.

Some of the buying represented recent profits made in the equities markets, but dealers also attributed the excellent reception accorded the new issues in large part to what they called the "gracious gestures" of the Treasury late last week in minimizing its near-term credit needs as well as its low level of borrowing during this crucial marketing week.

The Treasury said last week that it would need \$5 billion less in borrowing in the six months to June 30 than it had previously estimated. It reduced the estimated need to \$36 billion.

Although the market for older corporate issues turned soggy yesterday, investors were aggressive buyers of new offerings such as the \$300 million of Texaco Inc., triple-A, 30-year debentures, which were priced at 99 1/4 for an 8 1/8 per cent coupon to yield 8.95 per cent were also popular.

Another fast seller was Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s \$200-million issue of 5 1/2 per cent convertible subordinated debentures due in 25 years. They were priced at par with initial conversion into common stock at \$75.75 a share.

Continental Telephone Corp.'s 10 1/2 per cent, eight-year notes—priced at 99 3/4 to yield 10.346 per cent—were also popular.

A combination of attractive yields and other features helped move most of the other major industrial and utility offerings in the corporate sector.

These included Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.'s \$80 million of 30-year bonds with a 9.85-per cent coupon and priced at par; the \$40 million of Norton Co.'s 9 7/8 per cent, 25-year debentures, priced at 99 3/4 to yield 9.95 per cent to maturity and the \$20 million of Iowa Public Service Co.'s 10 3/4 per cent, 30-year bonds priced at par.

In a report released in February, the council, which is an arm of the private National Academy of Sciences, said oil and gas resources are "considerably smaller" than previous government estimates. The council estimated oil resources at 113 billion barrels and natural gas at 530,000 billion cubic feet.

The geological survey made no mention of what the new estimates might mean to the Ford administration's Project Independence for ending reliance on foreign-produced oil by the mid-1980s.

But the National Research Council, in its February report, said energy self-sufficiency a decade from now is "essentially impossible."

The new geological survey estimates are the result of a study begun in February the agency said, covering potential petroleum resources as yet undiscovered in the continental United States, Alaska and offshore water to a depth of 600 feet.

EEC Unit Rebuffs U.K. Car Makers On Japan Charge

BRUSSELS, May 7 (AP-DJ)—Representatives of the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) have been told by the Common Market commission that they must turn to the British government with their complaint against alleged dumping of Japanese cars in Britain.

A commission spokesman said the SMMT officials had been in Brussels earlier this week to seek commission support for the British car industry's attempts to put its trade with Japanese auto makers more in balance.

In 1974, about 1,800 British-made cars were exported to Japan while Japanese car sales in Britain totaled about 85,000 units.

The commission spokesman said it was explained to the SMMT that under the treaty of accession, bringing Britain into the Common Market, any dumping proceedings remain exclusively a British matter until the United Kingdom accedes to the full EEC membership in 1978.

Apparently getting little support from the British government for its case, the SMMT said on Monday it would discuss the matter with the EEC commission.

German Gap In Payments Cut in Month

Italy Shows a Surplus After Debt Repayment

FRANKFURT, May 7 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's basic payments balance produced a preliminary surplus of 514 million deutsche marks in March, down from a revised surplus of 928 million marks in February and from a surplus of 2,741 billion marks in March 1974, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic payments balance, including only current accounts and long-term capital movements, is considered the most important indicator of the country's payments situation.

The balance of all transactions in goods and capital, including current accounts, residual items and overall capital transactions, produced a preliminary March surplus of 941 million marks, down from a revised surplus of 2,418 billion marks in February and from a surplus of 2,343 billion marks in March a year ago.

Current accounts, an important indicator within the basic payments balance, showed a preliminary surplus of 1,683 billion marks in March, down from a revised surplus of 2,179 billion marks in February and from a surplus of 2,790 billion marks in March 1974.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of 1,169 billion marks compared with a revised deficit of 1,251 billion marks in February and a deficit of 49 billion marks in March a year earlier.

Short-term capital transactions produced a preliminary surplus of 578 million marks compared with a revised February deficit of 42 million marks and with a deficit of 727 million marks in March a year ago.

Overall capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of 590 million marks compared with a revised February deficit of 1,262 billion marks and with a deficit of 776 million marks in the like month of 1974.

Italy Has Surplus

ROME, May 7 (AP-DJ)—Italy's monetary balance of payments posted a surplus of 53 billion lire in March, after deduction of 63 billion lire representing Italy's repayments of international loans, Banca d'Italia announced today.

The monetary balance of payments does not reflect changes in foreign exchange rates, the bank said. In February, the overall balance of payments, incorporating such adjustments, was in deficit by 44 billion lire, according to still provisional figures.

In March 1974, the deficit was 666 billion lire. The last time Italy's overall balance of payments was in surplus was in August, 1974, when there was a surplus of 10 billion lire.

American Motors Had Loss Of \$47.8 Million in Quarter

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—American Motors Corp. lost a record \$47.8 million in the first three months of 1975, the fourth biggest U.S. auto maker said today.

It was AMC's third consecutive quarterly loss. The firm lost \$5.6 million in the October-December period, the first quarter of its 1975 fiscal year, and \$7 million in the July-September period, when it was closed by a two-week national strike.

That gave the firm net losses of \$53.4 million, or \$1.78 a share, in the first half of its current fiscal year, and red ink of \$60.4 million in the nine months since last July.

The firm's previous record loss for a single quarter came in 1967, when it lost \$27.8 million in the July-September period. AMC finished that year with record losses of \$76 million.

The latest loss was far greater than financial analysts expected. The company indicated last month that it operated in the red during the first three months of the year, but analysts did not expect the loss to exceed \$15 million.

AMC chairman Roy Chapin Jr. said cost-cutting actions taken by the company during the past three months "were more than offset by the depressed rate of sales in the auto industry, a continuing but slower rate of escalation of material and labor costs, sales incentive programs (cash rebates) and the substantial cost of introducing the Pacer."

However, Mr. Chapin said the near-term outlook for the industry is brighter, and he predicted AMC will turn a profit in the second half of its fiscal year.

Anderson Clayton

Third Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 245.0 249.97
 Profits (millions)... 8.5 10.5
 Per Share 1.36 1.87

Nine Months
 Revenue (millions)... 683.2 655.97
 Profits (millions)... 26.3 22.6
 Per Share 4.18 3.60

Boeing

First Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 839.9 841.4
 Profits (millions)... 18.5 17.6
 Per Share 0.87 0.83

Investors Div. Services

First Quarter 1975 1974
 Profits (millions)... 5.2 7.2
 Per Share 0.59 0.94

Kellogg

Third Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 288.3 236.5
 Profits (millions)... 25.1 21.2
 Per Share 0.34 0.29

Quaker Oats

Third Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 323.3 289.6
 Profits (millions)... 7.9 9.7
 Per Share 0.37 0.48

Nine Months

Revenue (millions)... 1,045.1 909.9
 Profits (millions)... 21.8 28.9
 Per Share 1.04 1.38

Southern Pacific

First Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 364.1 394.6
 Profits (millions)... -21.1* 16.98
 Per Share *loss 0.64

King's Ransom
 12 years old
 A distinctly superior SCOTCH



Usama Mikdashli



Jean-Claude Boussac

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Usama Mikdashli has been named a vice-president of First National City Bank. A native of Lebanon, Mr. Mikdashli is assigned to Citibank's regional office in Beirut, where he will be chief of staff for the bank's activities in 23 Middle Eastern and North African countries.

Jean-Claude Boussac has taken over as head of the French textile empire created by his uncle, Marcel Boussac, and becomes head of Le Comptoir de l'Industrie Textile de France.

Wang Laboratories has announced that Johannes Spanjaard has been appointed vice-president, European operations. He succeeds G.M. Fisher who is returning to the United States.

Mr. Spanjaard will be headquartered in Oostergem, near Brussels, moving to Europe from his post as vice-president and controller, International operations, based in the United States.

John McDonald, founding managing director of McKinsey in West Germany, has now taken over the direction of the Swiss McKinsey office in Zurich, in addition to the firm's Düsseldorf and Munich operations. This

arrangement places him in charge of coordinating all McKinsey activities in Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

New chairman of MacMillan Bloedel Europe is Wilhelm Pöppel. He was previously deputy chairman of the executive committee of Mo Och Domsjö AB, of Örnsköldsvik, Sweden.

First National Bank of Chicago has announced that Gordon Sogstad has been appointed area head, Asia Pacific, and will be based in Hong Kong.

New general manager of Shearwater Pen Co., Holland, is Willem Adams. He will be based in Amsterdam. Prior to joining Shearwater, Mr. Adams held overseas positions with Firestone International, Akron, Ohio.

John Chambers has been named by General Mills Inc. as managing director of its subsidiary Tragasol Products Ltd. Formerly the technical sales director of General Mills UK Foods, Mr. Chambers will be operating from new offices in Chester.

Venezuela Riposte to Gulf on Bribe Charges

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 7 (AP)—Venezuela has ordered Gulf Oil Corp. to declare within 48 hours whether Venezuelan officials or politicians were involved in charges that the company paid some \$4 million in bribes to operate in foreign countries.

A government communiqué last night said that if U.S.-owned Gulf fails to clarify the alleged charge within the specified time it will have to suspend activities in this oil-rich nation.

[Reuters reported from Pittsburgh late today that Gulf said neither Venezuela nor Ecuador were involved in receiving any political contributions from the company. The messages from Gulf chairman H.R. Dorsey were delivered today to the countries, Gulf said.]

Gulf holds a 50-per cent interest in Mene Grande Oil Co., Venezuela's third-largest producer. International Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of Exxon, and a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell share the remaining 50 per cent.

Gulf executives were not immediately available for comment, but Rafael Macías-Jerez, assistant to the president of Mene Grande, said last week that the company "has been in Venezuela 52 years and we have never made any contributions to any political campaign nor have we paid bribes or made any illegal payment to any government official."

Cabinet Meeting

The decision to demand clarification from Gulf was taken at a meeting of President Carlos Andrés Pérez with his cabinet. They analyzed and studied the information divulged by the international press during the last few days, according to which Gulf Oil Corp. has stated that between the years 1966 and 1972 it was obliged to pay certain sums of money in order to continue operating in a country

whose name was omitted," the communiqué said.

The Wall Street Journal published a story (JST, May 3-4) saying Gulf executives told U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission investigators that politicians in a foreign country compelled the company to pay the bribes in cash contributions in order to stay in business there. The country was not named, but the newspaper said it could be a Latin American nation.

Venezuelan political parties have been advised of the government's decision and have given their support, the communiqué said, and the U.S. government has been asked to conduct an investigation of the bribery statements.

The Venezuelan congress opened its own investigation yesterday and agreed to take up a proposal by one deputy calling for a review of Gulf's operations in Venezuela.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Hector Hurtado reportedly said today that Venezuela's oil production will be reduced from the current average 2.6 million barrels a day to 2.2 million barrels by next year.

The newspaper El Nacional quoted Mr. Hurtado as saying that he estimated a reduction of approximately \$15 billion in the country's oil income last year. Venezuela's oil income last year was officially estimated at more than \$10 billion.

"The government estimates oil production will be lowered to an average 2.2 million barrels a day next year," the newspaper quoted the minister as saying.

Sees Social Upheaval in Failure of Controls

Burns Says Budget Key to Future

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (NYT)—Success or failure of the new congressional procedures for controlling the total size of the budget holds the key to whether the United States will restore stable prosperity or sink into "galloping inflation and social upheaval," Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday.

Mr. Burns described, in a long speech given here to the Society of American Business Writers, the gradual development of the present U.S. troubles starting in 1965. He laid a major part of the problem to "misadventures of fiscal policy" as reflected in a sustained series of budget deficits.

He said that the long-developing basic misadjustments in the economy "are now being worked out of the system by recession"—a process, he said, that "entails enormous human and financial costs" but which performs an unavoidable function.

The recession, he said, is correcting imbalances in production and sales, prompting business managers to improve efficiency, helping to improve the condition of financial markets and "wringing inflation out of the economic system."

U.S. at Crossroads

Mr. Burns said: "Signs are multiplying that an upturn in economic activity may not be far away." But he warned that the United States "stands at present at a crossroads in its history."

Mr. Burns continued: "If the new budget procedures are sound, or if they are used with little regard to curbing the bias toward large-sized federal deficits, there ultimately may be little anyone can do to prevent galloping inflation and social upheaval."

In his review of the nation's recent economic history, Mr. Burns defined 1965 as the time when the "speculative phase" began, following a much more stable "industrial phase."

The speculative phase itself, he

said, may be divided into four stages: First the wave of conglomerate mergers in business, then the period of speculation in the stock market, then the wave of speculation and overbuilding in real estate and finally the period of speculation in inventories that began in 1973.

"A prolonged speculative boom of this kind can seldom be traced to a single causal factor," Mr. Burns said. "In this instance, however, a dominant source of the problem appears to have been the lack of discipline in government finance."

U. S. Borrowing Needs

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP-DJ)—Treasury Secretary William

Simon said today that the U.S. government's borrowing needs in calendar 1976 could reach \$84 billion.

Mr. Simon, who said the Treasury expects to borrow some \$75 billion this calendar year, said the \$84-billion figure could arise if outlay totals projected by the House Budget Committee are an accurate projection and if Congress extends the tax-cut measures past 1975.

Mr. Simon said he expects housing to recover later this year and again said he expects the recession to bottom out soon, perhaps before midyear, and that the economy will be well on the way to recovery later this year.

Late Buying Flurry on Wall St. Ends Profit-Taking Pressure

NEW YORK, May 7 (JST)—Prices closed slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today, making late gains after profit-taking drove some issues moderately lower early in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.73 points to 336.44. It was off almost seven points at the low for the session. About 750 issues advanced against 635 declines.

Volume totaled 22.25 million shares compared with 25.41 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market was assisted in recovering by recent forecasts that the U.S. recession has reached bottom and the economy will soon improve.

Analysts added that the market was held back by Treasury Secretary William Simon's statement that the government's borrowing needs in 1976 could reach \$84 billion.

Among the most active Big Board issues, American Airlines climbed 1/4 to 9. A block of 252,000 shares of the issue traded at 9.

Transco slipped 1/4 to 8 1/8 in heavy turnover. A block of 352,000 shares of the issue was crossed at 7 3/4.

U.S. Steel was active, slipping 3/8 to 60 on top of a loss of 3/4 yesterday. Earlier this week, the company forecast lower second-quarter net. In other steel issues, Bethlehem fell 1/8 to 37 1/8. Armco was 29 1/2, down 1/4, and Inland Steel 39 7/8, off 1 1/8.

CNA Financial gained 1 3/8 to 5 3/4. The company reported first-quarter net of \$94.1 million against a loss of \$21.9 million a year earlier.

Unitrade gained 1 7/8 to 3. The company agreed to merge into United Technologies.

Jonathan Logan fell 3/4 to 13 1/4 after the company reported a first-quarter net loss. Sangamo Electric was ahead 5 5/8 to 17 1/2. A unit of Schlumberger plans a tender offer for any and all Sangamo shares at \$20 a share. Schlumberger closed at 85 3/4, up 1 1/4.

Coca-Cola, which reported im-

proved earnings early in the week, rose 2 1/8 to 85 3/4.

Heavily-traded International Telephone edged up 1/8 to 23, although it had been ahead a point at one time. It said it expects 1975 earnings to "equal or exceed" last year's results.

Other strong features included Schering-Plough up 2 7/8 to 61 3/4, Mountain Fuel Supply 1 1/8 to 36 5/8, Eastman Kodak 1 1/8 to 47 1/8, General Electric 1 1/4 to 47 1/8, and Curtiss-Wright 2 1/8 to 13 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.32 at 86.11.

Most active issue was Syntex, which closed up 5/8 at 40 1/8 on volume of 117,500 shares.

Also active were Houston Oil & Mineral at 23 1/8, down 1/4; Consolidated Oil & Gas, 8 3/8, up 1/4; Research Cottrell, 16 3/4, up 1/4; and Loews warrants, 5 3/8, up 3/4.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.45 to 83.52 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago profit taking and stop-loss sales whittled away early gains and most farm commodity futures closed lower on the Board of Trade.

Before the final bell, soybeans had been up nearly 15 cents, a bushel, wheat around 8 cents, corn 4 cents and oats a limit of 6 cents. The gains were trimmed heavily in most cases. The nearby May wheat gained 6 1/2 cents.

Trading had been mixed but the pace slowed down after the opening, as though the market was searching for an incentive. The pace quickened later when selling started near the close.

Machines Bull Dividend

PARIS, May 7 (AP-DJ)—Cie des Machines Bull, a holding company which has a 34-per cent interest in 614 Honeywell-Bull, expects to be able to pay a dividend for 1975, the company announced today. Machines Bull has not paid a dividend since 1951.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities but appears as a matter of record only.

8,885,255 Shares

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Common Stock
 (\$10 Pp Value)

The Company is offering to the holders of its Common Stock the right to subscribe for additional shares of Common Stock at the rate of one share of Common Stock for each 8 shares of Common Stock held of record at the close of business on April 29, 1975, as more fully set forth in the Prospectus.

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The First Boston Corporation

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co.

International, Inc.

April 30, 1975

Lehman Brothers

Drexel Burnham & Co.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

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هكذا عند الأصل

-1975- Stocks and Div in \$						-1975- Stocks and Div in \$						-1975- Stocks and Div in \$						-1975- Stocks and Div in \$					
		P/E	100s	High Low	Last Chg			P/E	100s	High Low	Last Chg			P/E	100s	High Low	Last Chg			P/E	100s	High Low	Last Chg
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
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46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
20%	20%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%
46%	46%	SOC RY	2.24	10	11%	54%	54%	54%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	28%	1%	8%	46%	46%	

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cash

				Sales: May 1200; June 1200; July 6 Aug 1200	
0	5.97	5.99	5.97	5.86	0 Sep 301; May 2; Dec 2
1	5.97	5.99	5.97	5.86	Open Int'l: May 1200; June 679; July 1200
2	5.97	5.99	5.97	5.86	134; Aug 59; B157; W73; Dec 53
3	7.60	7.4	7.59	7.45	POKE B155 (100 tons)
				May 7185 7255 7122 6721 72.71	
				Jun 7260 7335 7187 6790 67.34	
				Jul 7260 7335 7187 6790 67.34	
				Aug 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50	
				Sep 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50	
				Oct 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50	
				Nov 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50	
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				Dec 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50 68.50	

No. 2 (30,000 lbs)	Aug	457.50	465.50	457.50	462.50	455.00
	Oct	463.00	471.00	463.00	463.50	460.50
	Dec	469.00	473.00	469.00	473.50	467.50

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

7	7	3 months ..	\$56	\$56.5	\$51.5	\$52	Trading was suspended on the Paris Bourse Wednesday, due to
tives—American		Cathodes: spot	\$27	\$27.5	\$22	\$23	
		3 months ..	\$45	\$46	\$40.5	\$41.5	

[illegible]

1975			
Yest.	Frcv.	High	Low
31.35	32.07	32.69	-0.13
30.73	29.57	29.75	+0.16
28.25	28.91	29.25	+0.13

25.5	32.07	32.09	-0.13
27.5	32.25	32.25	+0.00
27.5	48.91	48.91	+0.00

Trading in N.Y.

Share	Sales	1973
267.25	220,581	2749
27.5	22,512	2749
27.5	652,597	2742
27.25	349,265	2742
27.5	116,284	2742
27.5	446,765	2740

are included in the sales.

	Yest.	Pre.	High	Low
American	35.50	81.10	81.26	77.00
Amstar	118.82	111.32	111.75	96.07
Brach	13.25	124.13	123.90	124.00
London	322.00	311.10	315.95	125.00
London 2H	159.29	128.61	128.83	87.48
Molten	22.50	216.68	216.68	216.68
Parl.	116.00	134.70	134.70	70.70
Southern	31.75	32.13	30.88	87.88
Tobacco	20.12	210.58	210.58	210.58
Tobacco 101	45.65	456.40	456.40	352.75
Zurich	20.72	201.20	201.20	206.20

THE PRICES OF WINE ARE

Weekly net asset value
on May 6, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$31.98
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$23.32
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holcraig & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

17%	12%	USFos	1.30e	6	16%	16%	16%	1%	4	1%	Wyly Corp	37	3%	3	3	-	1%
21%	14%	USGyps	1.60	13	157	17%	17%	17%	1%								
25%	20	USGv	df1.80	4	24	23%	24	+	1%								

[illegible]

When it comes to the business of banking

**When it comes to the business of banking,
American businessmen have turned to
Continental Bank for more than a century.**


Today, businessmen from Australia to Japan
do the same

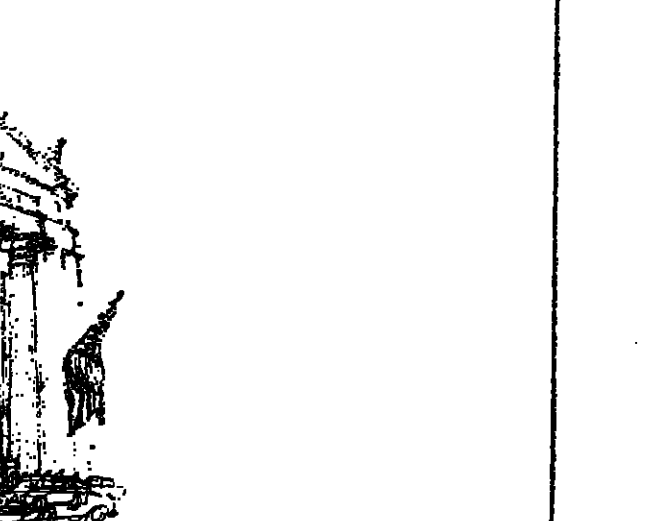
**Today, businessmen from Australia to Japan
do the same.**

Our Pacific Network:

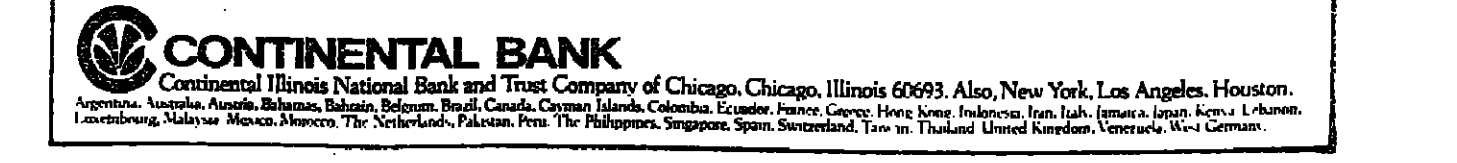
Los Angeles, Bangkok, Hong Kong,
Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Osaka, Singapore, Sydney.

Los Angeles, Bangkok, Hong Kong,
Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Osaka, Singapore, Sydney,
Taipei, Tokyo.

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Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60693. Also, New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, The Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela, West Germany.



Our Pacific Network:
Los Angeles, Bangkok, Hong Kong,
Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Osaka, Singapore, Sydney,
Taipei, Tokyo.



American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— Stocks and Div in \$										—1975— Stocks and Div in \$										—1975— Stocks and Div in \$										—1975— Stocks and Div in \$																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	Net	High	Low	Net	High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	Net	High	Low	Net	High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	Net	High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	Net	High	Low	P/E	100s	High	Low	Net																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices																																						
Dollar Denoms															Midday Indicated Prices																							
10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	
10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16	10-15-16
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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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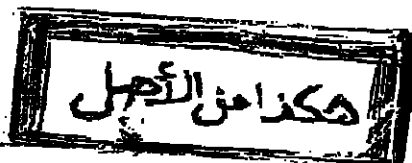
4. Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation. In Australia there is the Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation in Melbourne and Sydney.

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American companies report.

Watch for it Monday, May 12.

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حِكْمًا مِنَ الرَّصْلِ

Detroit Wins, 4-2

Coleman Gives Brewers 1 Hit

TROIT, May 7 (UPI)—Joe Coleman pitched a one-hitter night and Ron Leffingrue batted to runs and scored one to lead the Detroit Tigers to a 4-2 victory over the Milwaukee Braves.

Only hit given up by the four-time right-hander was a two-run home run in the first inning by George Scott. And Scott's home run was the only one to give the Braves a lead.

Freeman hit his third home run with two out in the fourth, gave the gap to a run and delivered a two-run single in the fifth after Coleman struck out eight and led four, raising his record to 3-1.

Red Sox 4, Indians 1. Cleveland, Bill Lee scattered hits and Bob Montgomery led in two runs to spark a 4-1 victory over the Indians.

Who went the distance, 16 1/3 last season while posting a mark, struck out two and led two in the sixth inning when he struck out his fourth of the season.

Red Sox scored twice off starter Steve Carlton. Dickson in the second inning on Tommy's hit, following a single by Jim Rice and Rico Petro and an error by Jack Broer.

A's 5, Angels 3. Oakland, Claudi Washington homered leading off the ninth to tie the score and, two later, Sal Bando doubled to the go-ahead run in helping the A's to a 5-3 victory over the Angels.

A's shut out for five innings, rallied for a 2-1 lead in the eighth.

Wednesday: Reds Defeat Padres

CINCINNATI, May 7 (UPI)—My Bench hit his fifth career slam and Tony Perez also scored today to power the Cincinnati Reds to a 10-2 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Padres' grand-slammer, his fifth of the season, scored the total to 34 and capped a 10th inning which gave the Reds a 10-2 victory in three decisions.

Reds' home, also his fifth in, came in the fourth inning after four straight

sixth because of an error by leftfielder Mickey Rivers and a double by Gene Tenace. The Angels came back for a 3-2 lead in the top of the seventh, on a walk to Lee Stanton that finished starter Ken Holtzman, a single by Jerry Remy and a two-run single by pinch-hitter Joe Labadie.

Royals 6, Rangers 2. At Kansas City, George Brett laced a tie-breaking single up the middle to start a four-run eighth inning rally, spurring the Royals to a 6-2 victory over Texas.

Nelson Briles, 3-0, allowed six hits and ended a three-game losing streak for the Royals.

John Mayberry led off the eighth with a walk and Hal McRae followed with a single against loser Jim Bibby, 1-3. Halley Steve Foucault struck out Harmon Killebrew before Brett delivered the tie-breaking single and went to second on the throw home. Frank White followed with a two-run single and scored on a single by Buck Martinez.

White Davis tied the game for the Rangers at 2-2 in the eighth when he hit a two-run homer, his second of the season. Bill Fawcett led off with a single, but was forced by Cesar Tovar before Davis's homer.

Twins 4, White Sox 1. At Chicago, Bill Campbell struck out five of the nine batters he faced to save a 4-1 victory for starting pitcher Dave Goltz as Minnesota beat the White Sox, running the Twins' winning streak to four games.

Campbell, who had 19 saves last year, took over from Goltz with one out in the seventh, struck out Bill Sharp and got Bucky Dent on an infield grounder.

He struck out Brian Downing and Pat Kelly in the eighth and, in the ninth, got two more batters on strikeouts.

The Twins collected 11 of their 12 hits off Wilbur Wood, a 20-game winner in each of the last

walks issued to Joe Morgan. The victim of the Reds' 10th-inning attack was Don Spillner, who suffered his fourth loss in five decisions.

A single by Cesar Geronimo, one of his three hits for the day, touched off the Reds' six-run fifth. Spillner's throwing error on Ed Armbrister's bunt moved Geronimo to second and he scored on a single by Pete Rose.

Days Conception then singled home Armbrister. Ron Cey's homer, struck off Alan Foster, came after Morgan's third walk loaded the bases.

Phillies Reacquire Allen In 5-Man Atlanta Trade

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Phillies acquired controversial slugger Dick Allen and catcher Johnny Bates today from the Atlanta Braves in exchange for two minor league players, another minor league leaguer to be named later and an unspecified amount of cash.

In reacquiring Allen, who played for the Phillies from 1963 to 1969, Philadelphia gave up minor league catcher Jim Zolan and outfielder Barry Bonnell.

The deal culminated several months of negotiations between Paul Owens, Phillies vice-president and director for player personnel, and Atlanta General Manager Eddie Robinson.

Allen, 33, was signed to his first pro contract by John Ogden of the Phillies in 1960. He played from 1963 until his trade to the St. Louis Cardinals in October, 1969.

Allen played for the Cardinals in 1970, the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1971 and the Chicago White Sox from 1972-74. Since he was the American League's most valuable player in 1972 and last year won the American League home run crown, despite missing most of September after a voluntary "retirement."

The addition of Allen gives the Phillies the 1974 home run leaders of both leagues. Third baseman Mike Schmidt led the National League.

Rumors about the acquisition of Allen were revived during the weekend when the Phillies traded regular first baseman Villie Montano to the San Francisco Giants for outfielder Larry Maddox.

Allen was embroiled in several disputes with Phillies' managers before he was traded to the Cardinals. But club president Bob Carpenter said he talked with Allen during the weekend and was convinced that the first baseman wanted to play with the Phillies.

Oates, 29, formerly with the Baltimore Orioles, has been with the Cardinals for two seasons. A left-handed hitter, he batted .233 in 100 games last year and was hitting .222 in eight games this year.

Essian, 24, was signed by the Phillies as a free agent in August, 1969. He has seen limited duty with the Phillies in 1973, '74 and '75, and was optioned to Reading of the Eastern League on April 24 when relief pitcher Tug McGraw returned to the active list.

Bonnell, 22, was the No. 1 pick of the January free-agent draft, secondary phase. He is a graduate of Ohio State University and currently is on the Phillies' Spartanburg, S.C., roster.

During the off-season, Allen was traded by the White Sox to Atlanta for a player to be named later, but refused to report to the club. He has been at his farm in a nearby suburb, where he raises horses.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit 4, Milwaukee 2
Cleveland 5, Angels 3
Oakland 1, Red Sox 0
Kansas City 6, Rangers 2
Minnesota 4, White Sox 1
Chicago 10, Padres 2
St. Louis 10, Cardinals 2
Pittsburgh 10, Pirates 2
Montreal 8, Expos 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Houston 9, Braves 1
Los Angeles 9, Dodgers 3
Cincinnati 9, Astros 3
San Diego 10, Yankees 2
New York 10, Mets 2
Philadelphia 10, Reds 2
San Francisco 10, Giants 2
Pittsburgh 10, Pirates 2
Cleveland 5, Angels 3
Oakland 1, Red Sox 0
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four seasons, who took his sixth defeat against one victory.

Expos 3, Cubs 4. In the National League at Montreal, Mike Jorgensen's grand-slam home run in the fourth inning carried the Expos to their third victory in a row, a 3-1 triumph over Chicago.

The Expos were leading, 3-0, going into the fourth inning when rookie Pete Mackanin singled, Barry Foote was safe on a fielder's choice and rookie Pope Mungai singled to lead the bases. Another single by Tim Lincecum won the game, 4-0. Tony Scott hit into a fielder's choice but the bases were still loaded when Jorgensen homered off losing pitcher Rick Reuschel.

It was Jorgensen's second career grand slam, both off Reuschel.

Giants 7, Braves 1. At Atlanta, lefty Pete Falcone, who wasn't even on the Giants' official roster at the start of spring training, stopped Atlanta on two hits over eight innings to post his third victory as San Francisco defeated the Braves, 7-1.

Falcone allowed four walks, struck out five and did not allow a hit through the first six innings. He was removed for a pinch-hitter in the ninth, Randy Moffat finished the game.

The Giants scored twice in the third inning on an error by first baseman Earl Williams. Dave Rader walked, Jon Johans singled and Derrell Thomas walked to lead the bases. Williams bled Bobby Murcer's grounder and two runs scored.

Reds 7, Padres 3. At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan got three hits and Pete Rose scored twice to lead the Reds to a 7-3 victory over San Diego as Jack Billingham won his third game in four decisions.

Morgan's homer, his second of the season, accounted for two of three runs the Reds scored off loser Soggy Siefert in the first inning. Tony Perez singled home Danny Drexler with the other run.

The Padres scored three runs in the fourth inning, the last two on Willie McCovey's third homer of the season.

Pirates 2, Mets 1. At New York, Manny Sanguillen drove in both runs with doubles to back the four-hit pitching of Ken Brett and give the Pirates a 2-1 victory over the Mets in a game called after 7 1/2 innings because of rain.

Sanguillen's second double, a line shot to rightfield, followed a two-out single by Dave Parker in the fourth inning and scored Parker with the run that broke a 1-1 tie.

The victory marked the fourth time in a row that the Pirates had defeated Tom Seaver, who had at one time run up a 17-5 record against them. Both Seaver who allowed six hits, and Brett struck out six batters and walked one.

Dodgers 3, Astros 1. At Los Angeles, Don Sutton pitched a four-hitter and Ron Cey got his seventh homer as the Dodgers beat Houston, 3-1.

Steve Garvey singled in two runs in the fifth inning to give him 23 RBIs, tops in the majors. Sutton improved his record to 6-1 and ran his string of consecutive scoreless innings to 23-3 before yielding a solo home to Bob Watson in the ninth inning. Sutton has won 19 of his last 20 decisions over two seasons, including World Series and National League playoffs.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Milwaukee 12 8 .599
Detroit 11 9 .550 1 1/2
Boston 10 12 .455 3 1/2
Cleveland 9 13 .409 4 1/2
New York 9 13 .409 4 1/2
Baltimore 8 13 .385 4 1/2

Western Division
Oakland 14 10 .583
Texas 12 11 .520
Kansas City 12 11 .520 1 1/2
California 10 13 .435
Minnesota 10 13 .435
Chicago 9 14 .391 5 1/2

Tuesday's Games
Boston at Cleveland, n.
New York at Baltimore, Ppd., Wd.
Detroit at Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City at Texas, 2.
Minnesota at Chicago, 2.
Oakland at California, 2.

Wednesday's Games
Boston at Cleveland, n.
New York at Baltimore, n.
Detroit at Detroit, 2.
Texas at Kansas City, n.
Minnesota at Chicago, n.
California at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Chicago 18 10 .643
New York 18 10 .643 1 1/2
Philadelphia 11 11 .500 3 1/2
Pittsburgh 10 12 .455 4 1/2
St. Louis 9 13 .409 5 1/2

Western Division
Los Angeles 18 10 .643
Cincinnati 18 10 .643 1 1/2
San Francisco 12 11 .520
San Diego 12 11 .520 1 1/2
Atlanta 12 11 .520 1 1/2
Houston 9 13 .409 5 1/2

Tuesday's Games
San Francisco at Atlanta, 2.
Montreal 9, Chicago, 4.
Pittsburgh 2, New York, 1, 8 innings.
Cincinnati 7, San Diego, 2.
Los Angeles at Houston, 1.

Wednesday's Games
Cincinnati 10, San Diego, 2.
San Francisco at Atlanta, n.
Chicago at Montreal, n.
Pittsburgh at New York, n.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, n.
Houston at Los Angeles, n.

Tour of Spain Cycling
IRACHE, Spain, May 7 (Reuters).—Standard Agustín Tamás won the 163-kilometer 15th stage of the Tour of Spain Cycle Race from Jaca to here today.

Domingo Perurena retained his overall lead.



Buffalo's Jocelyn Guevremont sits inside net behind Montreal goalie Ken Dryden after taking a spill. At right, Montreal's Serge Savard chases after the puck. Buffalo won, to lead the best-of-seven series, 3 to 2.

Against NHL Canadiens

Overtime Goal Gives Buffalo 3-2 Playoff Edge

From Wire Dispatches

BUFFALO, May 7.—The Buffalo Sabres took a 3-2 lead last night in the best-of-seven National Hockey League playoff series by defeating the Montreal Canadiens, 5-4, in overtime.

The Canadiens seemed to have worn down the Sabres by the second period, but a shot by said Ramsey, of Buffalo, tied the score, 4-4, and sent the fifth game of the series into overtime at Buffalo's Memorial Auditorium.

At 5:56 of the sudden-death session, René Robert put in a 50-foot shot that gave Buffalo the victory.

The Sabres had built a 3-1 lead on a frenzied opening 20 minutes, but Montreal whittled it away until it was tied and then went ahead in the final period on a goal by Jim Roberts.

Looking dejected and shot-fatigued, the Sabres suddenly woke up with a man advantage. With the Buffalo defensemen shooting over and over from the point, a puck finally came to Ramsey and he banged it home.

The Sabres corrected a lot of ills in the opening period while reasserting their right to be in the same rink as the Canadiens. They pounded Ken Dryden in the Montreal net with 21 shots on goal, compared to just five by Montreal against Gerry Desjardins in the Sabres net. Buffalo tallied on a power play for the first time in 18 attempts, and the "French Connection" line finally gained a point after going 11 periods without one.

Despite the apparent overwhelming offensive display, Buffalo left the ice with only a 3-2 lead as Montreal put the puck in the net on two of its five shots.

Ramsey scored at 2 minutes, 18 seconds to begin what the hometown fans hoped would be a turnaround from the last two routs. Ramsey set up Don Luce for a clean shot and then fired the rebound past Dryden.

But a mistake by the Sabre captain and defenseman, Jim Schoenfeld, allowed Montreal to tie it at 1-1. Schoenfeld lost

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Chicago Takes 2-to-1 Lead in NBA Playoff

OAKLAND, May 7 (UPI)—"It was the most memorable comeback of any team I've ever seen on," said Rick Barry, summing up what transpired last night in game No. 4 of the Golden State Warriors-Chicago Bulls playoff series.

The Bulls, who took a 3-1 lead Sunday in the best-of-seven series by overcoming an 11-point deficit to win at Chicago, 108-101, got a taste of their own medicine before a sellout crowd in the Warriors' court.

Last night's 111-106 Golden State comeback was even more impressive: since the defense-minded Bulls bolted to a 35-18 lead after one quarter and increased it to 19 points, 39-20, early in the second period.

"When we were 19 down, I figured if we didn't get going soon we'd be blown out in it real quick," admitted Warriors coach Al Attles.

"We made a few changes and we were fortunate they worked," added Attles, whose team got inspired play from Jeff Mullins, Bill Bridges and Derek Dickey off the bench.

"I figured if we lose, we had at least better play hard," said Mullins, who scored eight points in the second period as Golden State went on a 30-13 spree to get within two at the half.

Barry scored 26 of his game-high 36 points in the second half and the Warriors went ahead to stay on a layup by Dickey for a 90-58 lead with 9:47 left.

Fans Were a Help. "It was done on hustle, guts and determination," Barry said. "We can all be proud. We didn't fold when we could have. The fans helped a lot—they stayed with us when we were 19 down."

"When we got behind that much, I was concerned to say the least. I was playing loosey and couldn't hit my shots. But then Bridges came in and gave us a lift by working his tail off."

Bridges, Mullins and Dickey combined on 15-for-23 shooting, 17 rebounds and 34 points. Bridges and Dickey saw more action because forward Keith Wilkes left early with a leg infection.

Coach Dick Motta felt that fouls played a big part in the loss. Tom Boerwinkle fouled out and Jerry Sloan, Bob Love and Nate Thurmond had five apiece. Love led the Bulls with 27 points and Sloan added 22.

NBA Playoff. Tuesday's Game. Golden State 111, Chicago 106 (Barry 36, Dickey 14; Love 27, Sloan 22). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-

